

For the Basques, It's 'War' With France

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

ONDARROA, Spain — Late last year the small village of Lizar in southern Spain took a long look back to 1883, when, furious that "French rabble" had stoned a Spanish monarch in Paris, it single-handedly declared war on France.

The villagers decided it was time to let bygones be bygones. And so, after 100 years, they formally declared the war over. "We've forgiven them now," said the mayor, Diego Sánchez.

Most Spaniards shrugged off the decision as a bit of quaint Andalusian laggardness. Here in the north, along the craggy coast of the Basque country, any notion of peace with France — and any notion of forgiveness for the French — seems out of place.

Basque fishermen are embroiled in a bitter and risky battle with the French Navy over deep-sea fishing in the Bay of Biscay.

The front line of the battle is this isolated fishing town, more than an hour's drive from San Sebastián along a rocky, roller-coaster shore. The Francophobia that has been uncorrupted is so palpable that a visitor would do well to think twice before lighting up a Gauloise.

"Prove to me you're not French and you can take my photograph!" shouted Trinidad Laranaga, laughing. She and a dozen others were seated in a portside garage, surrounded by the mesh of an anchovy net badly rent by storms, which they were snipping and sewing.

"Bad times, bad times. The French have always stepped on us. But this — this is different. It's all out war." She let fly a stream of fishmonger's abuse, mixing Castilian and Basque, that had the other women laughing and some blushing.

Since 1977, when the European Community nations extended their territorial waters to 200 miles (321 kilometers) offshore and then began cutting back on fishing licenses for Spanish trawlers, Basque fishermen have grandly ignored the French dominion, asserting their rights to drop net and line in "ancient waters."

For years the hide-and-seek between French patrol boats and the low-slung, brightly painted vessels flying the red, green and white Basque flag, was something of a game. But on March 7, the game turned ugly when a French gunboat tried to intercept two trawlers 140 miles off the coast of La Ro-

chelle. After a three-hour chase, it opened fire and wounded nine fishermen, two of them seriously.

The incident was received as something close to an act of war by the Spanish press, which compared it to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last September. It touched off demonstrations, truck burnings, a retaliatory border blockade by French trucks, the stoning of the French Embassy in Madrid and the fire-bombing of a Renault showroom in Bilbao.

ONDARROA is a town of about 12,000, hemmed around a crescent-shaped harbor by steep, pine-covered mountains.

The town hall is in the hands of the Basque Nationalist Party, the mainline and more moderate Basque party. But everywhere there are posters and graffiti supporting Herri Batasuna, the radical political grouping allied with the separatist organization ETA. Signposts giving the names of nearby towns in Castilian are blacked out.

There are two industries — fishing and canning fish. "Everyone here lives off the sea," said Ixidor Echeverria, owner of a trawler. Ondarroa is home to 95 trawlers. About 30 of them have licenses to fish in European Community wa-

ters. Ten are tied up waiting for licenses and 18 are registered as British vessels and fly the Union Jack, a legalistic subterfuge no longer respected by French patrols. Thirty-seven operate without licenses, mostly in French waters since the species they go after — hake, megrim and monk fish — are rarely found anymore in Spanish waters.

Owners of the trawlers bridle at paying fines for violations, which range from \$1,250 to \$15,000. They say the waters are theirs by tradition and that their rights were laid down by a 1964 "London convention" and, at least as regards a strip of the coastline, by a 1967 agreement with France. The French position is that the agreement was superseded by the Common Market decision and later treaties.

"The government could defend our position," said Mr. Echeverria. "But for political reasons it doesn't. Spain is trying to enter the EC and so neither the conservative government before nor the Socialists now want to take it up."

For a month after the naval attack, the trawlers stayed put in Ondarroa while tempers cooled and Madrid tried to work out an arrangement of compensation for



Fishing boats at moorings in the Basque town of Ondarroa, staying out of French waters. Finally, hard pressed for cash and with no agreement in sight, the fishermen gave up. Within the last few days, the vessels have slipped back out to sea.

Indiana Standard Says It Is Undecided on Appeal of Ruling on '78 Oil Spill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) says it has not decided whether to appeal a federal court ruling that it is liable for damages incurred in the vast oil spill from the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of France in 1978.

The ruling, handed down here Thursday, was welcomed Friday by the French government, which said it might affect oil companies' ability to "hide" behind flags of convenience. The ship was under Liberian registry.

On Thursday, Indiana Standard officials reacted by saying they were "disappointed" with the deci-

sion. They also said the company was studying the decision and did not know whether it would appeal.

Although monetary damages will be assessed at a later trial, Ben Haller, a New York-based attorney for the French government, said damage claims could reach billions of dollars. Indiana Standard disputed this.

Initial claims totaled almost \$2 billion, but some attorneys for the plaintiffs said they did not expect the awards to exceed \$400 million. Indiana Standard predicted that damages would amount to \$148 million at the most.

The company's stock was off 3/4 to 55 1/2 Thursday on the New York

Stock Exchange. The market was closed Friday for the Good Friday holiday.

A hearing was scheduled for May 31 to begin the discovery process for determining damages. Under U.S. maritime law, legal experts said, Indiana Standard can seek an appeal before damages are fixed.

Indiana Standard said that "we are disappointed by the court decision" but "pleased that the court upheld our claim that the Spanish shipbuilder... is liable because of design and construction defects."

The Amoco Cadiz's steering gear failed during a gale and the ship broke in two off the coast of Brittany on March 17, 1978, disgoring

68 million gallons (258 million liters) of crude oil onto more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) of French shoreline, ruining local shellfish and tourism industries. Traces of the oil still remain.

In a 111-page opinion, U.S. District Judge Frank J. McGarr of the Northern District of Illinois ruled Thursday that Indiana Standard and two subsidiaries, Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transpaco Co., were liable "to the full extent" for damage caused by the spill, the biggest in tanker history.

The only larger spill was the blowout of the Italcro-I well in Mexico in 1979, which spewed about 3.1 million barrels, or about 130 mil-

lion gallons, of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

Judge McGarr ruled that the oil company should compensate the French government as well as French businesses, municipalities and individuals. He also ruled that the defendants would have to compensate Petroleum Insurance of Bermuda, which had insured the vessel's cargo.

Judge McGarr also said the oil company could pursue claims against the ship's builder, Astilleros Españoles de Madrid, "to the extent that liability was contributed to by the negligence and fault of the shipbuilder."

Attempts to reach lawyers for the shipbuilder were unsuccessful. Astilleros Españoles had disputed the jurisdiction of the U.S. court and did not defend itself. Lawyers said any U.S. judgment against it could be enforced only by seizing the company's property in the United States.

In Paris Friday, the French secretary of state for the environment, Hugues Bouchard, said in a statement that the government "warmly welcomed" the decision.

"Justice has been done," Mrs. Bouchard said. "Companies must not be able to hide behind subcontractors or flags of convenience." (AP, NYT, WP, UPI)

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BASIL

Tokyo Starting to Seek Better Ties With Moscow

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan is making overtures for better relations with the Soviet Union after more than four years of near deadlock.

Since January, overtures have been made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Foreign Ministry in statements that suggest that the government has decided that the time for renewed talks is approaching.

This hopes are in part based on the supposition that the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, will be more open to a resumption of at least low-level talks than his predecessor.

The hopes are also a reflection of the Reagan administration's more conciliatory rhetoric in dealing with the Soviet Union. The Japanese approach to East-West relations generally moves in tandem with that of the United States.

No major change in relations appears likely, but Japan is hoping for minor breakthroughs on noncontroversial issues.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe announced last week that a Foreign Ministry official would be sent to Moscow late this month to try to arrange talks. He said the government was interested in promoting a number of private and cultural exchanges.

The Japan-Soviet Union relationship declined after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

In retaliation, the Japanese government began restricting the use of economic credits that had been counted on to finance projects in Siberia. Japan also joined the United States in boycotting the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Relations declined further last fall when a Soviet fighter downed a Korean Air Lines passenger jet north of Japan.

But in February, Mr. Nakasone, answering questions in parliament, began hinting at a desire to restore

some warmth to the relationship.

Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Chernenko's rise to power offered an opportunity to determine whether talks might be resumed. The prime minister suggested that his government would soon review the economic sanctions imposed after the intervention in Afghanistan.

Japan would like a visit to Tokyo by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. No Soviet foreign minister has visited here in eight years, and the Japanese would regard a resumption of visits as proof that relations were improving. But when Mr. Abe proposed the idea of a Gromyko visit in February, the Soviet Union turned it down.

"We see the same basic position being taken under Chernenko" that marked the Soviet government of Yuri V. Andropov, an official said this week. "There seems to be no change."

"We think that it may be even harder under Chernenko to make a move toward the Western world," the official said. "They are in a passive position and are very inflexible. So Japan can make no rapid progress in the bilateral relationship."

Public statements from the Soviet Union routinely accuse Japan of moving militarily into the U.S. orbit and hint at an impending alliance comprising Japan, South Korea and the United States.

A Soviet official, in an interview with a Japanese newspaper, said that Japan, with U.S. encouragement, has begun "dismantling the entire system of Soviet-Japanese relations created by the efforts of the two countries in the postwar period."

The Russians have continued to increase their military strength in the region in a manner often interpreted here as a response to Japanese hostility.

The number of Soviet SS-20 missile launchers based in the Far East, according to U.S. information, has increased from about 100 in 1982 to 135.

There has been no movement, even in days of a warmer relationship, on what Japan regards as the most serious issue — the Soviet control of the islands off the coast of Hokkaido that Soviet troops occupied at the end of World War II.

Soviet Warships Off Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — The Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk and three escort vessels were sighted Friday heading north in the East China Sea, the Japan Defense Agency reported.

The sighting was the first since the carrier was sighted in the East China Sea in 1982.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Is Reportedly Probing Bechtel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Bechtel Corp., the large U.S. multinational, is being investigated by the FBI and Justice Department for alleged bribery of South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to obtain nuclear power plant contracts, according to an article in upcoming issues of the magazines Mother Jones and Multinational Monitor.

The alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act occurred at a time when two top Reagan administration officials held high positions in the corporation: Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger was vice president, general counsel and a director, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz was vice chairman and became president in December 1980.

FBI and Justice Department spokesmen refused to comment on whether any federal investigation is under way involving Bechtel or its personnel. However, Justice Department sources indicated Friday that, although there is an investigation that is focused on a Bechtel employee, there is no evidence that either Mr. Shultz or Mr. Weinberger was involved. The two magazines said their reporters had conducted a nine-month investigation into the alleged bribery.

MiG Reportedly Fires on U.S. Copter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A U.S. Army Cobra helicopter was fired on by rockets and cannon from a Soviet-built MiG jet fighter "of unknown nationality" Friday while on an observation mission near the West German-Czechoslovak border, Pentagon officials said.

The helicopter was not hit and returned safely to base, the sources said. The national identity of the MiG was not established, the sources said. The U.S. European Command is investigating the incident. Asked how close to the Czechoslovak border the helicopter was flying when the shooting occurred, a spokesman reported: "That's part of the investigation."

A spokesman said the helicopter was on an observation mission along the Czechoslovak border near Zwettl, West Germany, when it was fired on. The American pilot identified the attacking aircraft as a MiG, the sources said. The Soviets supply MiG aircraft of various types to their Warsaw Pact allies, including Czechoslovakia.

Warsaw Pact Appeals for Dialogue

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Warsaw Pact issued a strong appeal for a return to dialogue to defuse East-West tension Friday, but reaffirmed that it would not resume talks on nuclear weapons until new U.S. missiles were withdrawn from Europe.

A communiqué issued after a meeting of foreign ministers from the seven countries of the Communist alliance said: "There is no question that could not be solved through negotiations."

Pact members "believed it was possible to solve the questions of reduction, including the complete destruction of both the intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons, through genuine and successful talks," it added. But they demanded the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles deployed in Western Europe late last year to "create the basis for the resumption of talks" on limiting nuclear weapons.

49 Sentenced to Death in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — A Turkish military court has sentenced 14 Kurdish militants to death, bringing to 49 the number of people condemned to hang in trials this past week.

Martial law authorities in the southern city of Adana said the 14 were sentenced in the trial of 186 alleged members of the underground Kurdish Workers' Party which ended Thursday in the city of Adana. Four were jailed for life and 45 received sentences of up to 20 years, they added.

It was the sixth mass trial to end in a week in Turkey. A total of 49, including 33 Kurdish separatists, were condemned to death and 529 were jailed. On Wednesday, military court in Diyarbakir sentenced to death 19 Kurds and jailed 170. The other trials were mainly of political militants accused of violence before the 1980 army coup.

Iraq Say It Expects Attack by Israel

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq expects Israel to launch some form of attack against it soon to assist a long-predicted Iranian offensive in the Gulf war, according to Iraq's culture and information minister, Latif Nassif al-Jassim.

Mr. Jassim was the latest of a series of Iraqi officials, including President Saddam Hussein, to warn of an impending Israeli attack.

He told the official Iraqi news agency Thursday night: "Imperialist and Zionist circles have begun to accelerate their attempts to mount an aggression on Iraq's industrial and economic installations." He said the "Israeli aggression is timed to take place as soon as Iran mounts a new aggression on Iraq."

Bangladeshi Ruler Accedes to Foes

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — President Hossain Mohammed Ershad has agreed to opposition demands to hold parliamentary elections separate from a presidential poll and to lift martial law, an aide said Friday after talks with opposition leaders.

A seven-party alliance headed by Begum Khaleda Ziaur Rahman and a 15-party alliance led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed rejected General Ershad's earlier plan to hold parliamentary and presidential elections together on May 27, arguing that he should hold parliamentary elections first and also withdraw martial law. General Ershad's political affairs adviser, A.R. Yusuf, said the president agreed Friday in principle to the two fundamental demands.

No date was set for the election. General Ershad's opponents want him to restore the country's constitution as it stood before he seized power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982. That constitution provided for presidential government and a sovereign parliament with authority to indict the president.

Moscow Rules Out Amnesty for Hess

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet news agency Tass on Friday ruled out amnesty for Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, and attacked Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany for urging his release from jail.

"Nazi war criminals are not subject to amnesty and the Hitlerite past cannot be rehabilitated," Tass declared in a commentary which said that freeing Mr. Hess would provide a rallying point for neo-Nazism in West Germany.

Mr. Hess, who will be 90 on Thursday, is held in Spandau prison in Berlin. Britain has also requested his release, most recently last Monday.

For the Record

Secret files on Greek citizens' political activities will be destroyed and all forms of torture banned in Greece under new measures announced by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu in Athens Thursday. (AP)

Conflicting reports on the deaths of four Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked an Israeli bus last week prompted Yosef Sarid, leader of the left wing of the opposition Labor Party, to call on the Israeli government Friday for "an official account." (Reuters)

Several hundred Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded in the past week when Chinese gunners bombarded Vietnamese positions on the border with Guangxi and Yunnan provinces, the New China News Agency said Friday. It was the highest toll China has reported since the latest frontier clashes began April 2. (Reuters)

A senior Soviet diplomat who was his country's last ambassador to Egypt left Cairo Friday after a six-day visit and talks with Egyptian officials, the official Middle East News Agency said. The diplomat, Vladimir Polyakov, now director of the Middle East department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was expelled from Egypt in 1981 by President Anwar Sadat. (AP)

The Italian Foreign Ministry Friday protested the action of a Yugoslav Navy patrol boat that fired on an Italian fishing boat caught fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters Thursday. (UPI)

U.S. domestic airlines last year paid nearly \$49 million in compensation to passengers who were denied seats despite having confirmed reservations or tickets, the Civil Aeronautics Board reported in Washington Friday. The figure represented an increase of 42 percent on that of the preceding year, the agency said. (UPI)

Greece and Turkey will take part with Britain and Italy in a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean later this month, officials said Friday in Athens. It will be the first time Greece has taken part in such maneuvers since October, when it pulled out of NATO exercises because of a dispute with Turkey over the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos. (AP)

A man with a gun in his pocket approached former Vice President Walter F. Mondale during a campaign stop Thursday in Dearborn, Michigan, but was released when Secret Service agents decided that there had been no threat. William Polakowski, of Detroit, an international representative for the United Auto Workers, had a permit for the gun. (AP)

The U.S. Navy sold 11 destroyers to other countries for \$5.2 million when it should have charged \$36.4 million, the General Accounting Office said in a report released Thursday in Washington. Three of the vessels went to Taiwan, two each to South Korea, Greece and Mexico and one each to Turkey and Pakistan. (AP)

Negotiators for 17,000 Las Vegas workers walked out of wage talks Friday, charging that offers by representatives of 29 gambling resorts were inadequate. The strike, involving culinary workers, bartenders, stagehands and musicians, began on April 2. (UPI)

Three skiers were fatally injured Friday in an avalanche in the Valais Alps near the Grande-Dixence dam at an altitude of 2,300 meters (7,015 feet), police reported. The accident brought the season's avalanche death toll in the Swiss Alps to 35.

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Colonel James D. Strachan, the U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, pointing to a bullet hole in a U.S. Army helicopter that was hit while carrying two senators to a refugee camp near Honduras' frontier with El Salvador.

U.S. Senators' Copter, Hit by Shots, May Have Strayed Over Salvador

By Joseph B. Treasner
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — U.S. diplomats say they cannot rule out the possibility that two U.S. Army helicopters that came under fire Wednesday may have strayed over rebel-controlled territory in El Salvador.

But they denied Thursday that the aircraft, one of which carried two U.S. senators, were doing anything other than taking them and the wife of the U.S. ambassador to a camp for Salvadoran refugees near the border.

The two UH-1H helicopters were first reported in Washington to have been forced down by gunfire.

But officials said Thursday that only one of them had been hit, and that the gunfire had not forced it to the ground.

Salvadoran rebels said in a broadcast over their clandestine radio Wednesday night that they had shot at helicopters that had crossed from Honduras into El Salvador's Morazan province. They charged that the aircraft were on a "reconnaissance mission."

Colonel James D. Strachan, the U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, said the two helicopters were "absolutely not" taking part in an intelligence-gathering operation.

"We wouldn't be taking the two senators and the ambassador's wife on a spy mission," said Crescencio Arcos, the acting deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy. "They were going to visit a refugee camp."

The helicopters were carrying Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, and Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana; Diana Negroponte, wife of Ambassador John D. Negroponte; two aides to the senators; four U.S. Embassy and military escorts and six crewmen.

Officials said the aircraft left the Honduran Air Force base at Palmerola, 45 miles (72 kilometers) northwest of Tegucigalpa, in mid-afternoon. They flew south to a Honduran Army base at Marcala, where they picked up a Honduran Army liaison officer, then to the refugee camp at Colomoncagua, which lies three miles north of the Salvadoran border.

As the helicopters neared the camp, in a thickly forested area where the border is poorly defined and has been in dispute for years, they came under fire that Mr. Johnston and some diplomats described as heavy.

"We figure there was hundreds of rounds fired at the helicopter," Mr. Johnston said.

Officials said three bullets hit the helicopter carrying the senators: one hit a door 12 inches (30 centimeters) from Mr. Chiles's foot, another went through the windshield and a third hit the rotor blade.

Of Travel, Talk and Fatigue: A Day in Hart's Life

By David Shribman
New York Times Service



Gary Hart in Austin

AUSTIN, Texas — It began in drizzle in Cleveland and ended 17 hours later in the late-evening steam of Austin. Before it was over, Senator Gary Hart, his staff and the news correspondents and technicians who follow him flew 1,790 miles on a 727 jet that burned 5,225 gallons of fuel.

They attended a dozen political events, visited five cities, filed scores of articles and drank 18 pots of coffee, nine gallons (34.2 liters) of milk, 100 sodas and about 180 miniature bottles of liquor.

Wednesday, a typical day in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, went like this:

6:30 A.M. Eastern Standard Time, 40 minutes before sunrise in Cleveland. In a suite in the Hollenden House Hotel, Mr. Hart begins to stir. He has had less than six hours of sleep. As usual, he finds the journey from bed to shower the most difficult trip of the day.

7:45 A.M. Mr. Hart, accompanied by aides and Secret Service agents, leaves the hotel for a Cleveland television station, where he appears on an interview show.

"Are you going to beat Ronald Reagan?" he is asked. He answers yes.

As he leaves, he encounters the next guest on the show, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who withdrew from the race a month ago. They chat briefly. One will court Ohio voters for the May 8 presidential primary and the other will try to build support for his reelection in 1986.

8:30 A.M. The Hart motorcade stops at the Clark Avenue Bridge, which is being torn down because it is too expensive to maintain. Mr. Hart uses the bridge as a prop for his remarks about the need to keep bridges and roads in good repair.

10 A.M. Mr. Hart's 727 heads south to Texas, which early next month is to begin selection of 200 delegates to the national convention. During the 1,220-mile (1,952-kilometer) flight to Amarillo, Mr. Hart sits alone in the first-class cabin, polishing an article and toying with ideas for a speech.

12:15 P.M. Central Standard Time. The scenery has changed from the white smoke of steel mills to the flatlands of Texas, where horses graze beneath windmills. The next event is at the Amarillo Civic Center, where Mr. Hart delivers the speech he has just finished writing. It stresses his theme of choosing a new generation of leadership.

1:50 P.M. The party boards the plane for a 110-mile flight from Amarillo to Lubbock.

2:40 P.M. The Hart entourage shows the first signs of fatigue as it files into the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium. The feet move a little more slowly, the eyelids feel a little heavier. But Mr. Hart seems upbeat, especially when he criticizes former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, his principal rival.

3:50 P.M. The travelers board the jet, this time for the 200-mile flight from Lubbock to Wichita Falls in the oil and gas country of north-central Texas. "I think it's very unfair on the candidate," said David Steel, leader of a visitor on the Hart campaign. "It's a form of cruelty to human animals to make them go through this month after month. In America you call it running for office, where we call it standing for office. Perhaps these phrases have larger meanings."

4:40 P.M. The party splits. Mr. Hart and some local supporters go to a fund-raising event that is closed to the press; reporters and staff personnel go to the home of the president of Midwestern State University for a barbecue.

6:30 P.M. Fortified by barbecued beef, cold slaw, beans and bread, the reporters and staff join more than 400 people on the university campus. It is Mr. Hart's eighth public event of the day, rapid, he stumbles a bit over familiar words, rambles when answering questions.

7:45 P.M. Under a clear, dark sky, the Hart party drives to the Wichita Falls Airport. By now, the group is in a fog of fatigue, vision cloudy and legs sore. They tread their way up the stairs at the rear of the aircraft for the fourth flight of the day, one 41-minute, 260-mile trip to Austin.

9:10 P.M. The motorcade arrives at the Hyatt Regency Austin, where many reporters and staff members retreat to their rooms. Mr. Hart meets with fund-raisers.

9:25 P.M. Mr. Hart, tired, hoarse and perspiring, gives a short talk to 500 people who paid \$25 each to attend a fund-raising event in the crowded ballroom. "Of course, he's tired," one senior aide says to a correspondent. "Aren't you?"

9:50 P.M. Hundreds of supporters are in the ballroom, buying buttons and bumper stickers and treating each other to cool, tall drinks. Mr. Hart and his dwindling group of aides slip out to meet with a dozen Hispanic supporters.

10:30 P.M. Mr. Hart goes to his room with two aides who review the day's events. One of the last calls from the room is to room service. The man who wants to be president wants a cheesesteak.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Public Television

Plans Series on Russia

A 10-hour television series called "Who Are the Russians?" dealing with the history, politics and culture of the Soviet Union since 1917, is to be made for U.S. public television stations. The project is being developed by Viscom, a New York-based television news agency, in cooperation with the Public Broadcasting Service and the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. It will take about two years to produce.

The aim is "to give the public a context to help them understand the mass of facts about the Soviet Union coming at them every night on nightly news," according to Bert Patenaude, a Harriman Institute fellow-working as a development director on the TV project.

Automakers Deplore 'Health Care Monster'

A congressional hearing last week on rising national health costs drew complaints from spokesmen for major auto companies. Joseph A. Califano Jr., a director of the Chrysler Corp., said his company has to sell 70,000 cars a year, the equivalent of about \$400 million, to pay for employee health care. This makes Blue Cross, the health insurance company, Chrysler's largest single supplier. Health costs, he said, including insurance premiums and health-related taxes, will exceed \$500 for each car the company sells this year.

Mr. Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter administration, said a "health care monster" has been created through widespread use of insurance systems that reimburse hospitals and patients for whatever they spend, with no incentives for cost-cutting.

Yale Prom Called Off For Lack of Interest

The Yale Promenade, once the highlight of the social season at Yale University and neighboring women's colleges, has been canceled for lack of interest.

Only 40 tickets were sold this year for the formal dance, scheduled for this Saturday, and organizers were forced to cancel it. They attributed the lack of enthusiasm to the date, the day before Easter, which is the weekend before many senior essays are due.

Olympic Uniforms To Be Copy-Proof

Anyone who had thought to sneak into the Los Angeles Olympics this summer disguised as a hot-dog vendor, scorekeeper, maintenance employee or top official can forget it. Levi Strauss & Co., which is designing and producing uniforms for more than 60,000 Olympic workers, has created clothes that probably can't be copied — and will be hard to steal.

Duplicating the offbeat shades of the uniforms, which tie in with Olympic-theme colors: gold, vermilion, blue, green, magenta and aqua, should be practically impossible, according to a Levi's spokeswoman.

The logo that will appear on all uniforms is being kept secret until the Olympics, as is the

Computer to Help Track Serial Killers

The U.S. government is to use a nationwide computer system next month to track so-called serial killers who murder as they move from state to state. Interest in the project has been heightened by the case of Christopher Wilder, who was wanted for a string of murders and kidnappings of young women before he died recently in a clash with New Hampshire state troopers.

The new Federal Bureau of Investigation central information bank will help police to compare details of local murders with crimes committed elsewhere to see if there is a pattern of repeat crime.

Notes on People

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is being challenged in his re-election campaign by Governor James B. Hunt, a Democrat, appears likely to set new



Senator Jesse Helms

campaign fund-raising records again this year. In 1978 he raised \$7.6 million for his Senate race in what Federal Election Commission officials say was the most expensive non-presidential campaign in U.S. history. For his re-election run he has already raised \$6.38 million — almost double his rival's funds.

The coming presidential visit to China will be chronicled for readers of the newspaper USA Today by Nancy Reagan. Her account of the five-day tour, to be prepared with help from her press secretary, Shelia Tate, will get front-page play on April 30.

Eagleburger Honors Soviet Ambassador

After 27 years in the Foreign Service, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, bid farewell to diplomatic Washington Wednesday at a party given by Secretary George P. Shultz — and complimented the Soviet ambassador.

Mr. Eagleburger, in a speech, mentioned only two people by name: his secretary, Mildred Leatherman, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Soviet Union.

"I would like to single out one ambassador, if I might," Mr. Eagleburger said. "I've dealt with Anatoli Dobrynin for many years, through good times and bad. I always found him an honorable and eloquent representative for his country, and I shall miss the association."

CIA Is Seen To Dominate

(Continued from Page 1)

to 15,000 men, according to intelligence officials.

But they said the CIA's position, enhanced by the close relationship between Mr. Reagan and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has expanded from that operational role to one of major influence over Washington's relations with Managua.

The agency's influence, they said, has also been aided by the presence of two former CIA officials in key positions at the White House and Defense Department.

It is unusual, although not unprecedented, for the CIA to become a player in policy development, the officials said, noting that the agency exerted considerable influence over U.S. relations with the Shah of Iran before he was deposed by Moslem fundamentalists in 1979.

However, because the intelligence agency has traditionally assumed a background, support role in foreign relations, its current influence is viewed with some alarm by other agencies, particularly the State Department, where many officials believe the CIA's activist tendencies have skewed U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, live on NBC's "Today" show.

A TV Chat With Qadhafi

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It cost nearly \$25,000 and took a series of frantic phone calls to set up, but NBC's "Today" show managed to provide viewers Thursday with an eight-minute live interview with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi on a breakfast menu that also included Joan Collins, an actress, and Boy George, a rock star.

The conversation between the show's host, Bryant Gumbel, and the Libyan leader was the most difficult segment to do, both for technical reasons and because of Colonel Qadhafi's last-minute demands. He insisted that he see Mr. Gumbel's face during the interview, so NBC had to beam the broadcast to Libya.

To the viewer, it appeared that Colonel Qadhafi, in Libya, and Mr. Gumbel, in New York, were having a casual chat. Behind the scenes, it was bedlam. "It's not like dialing 312 and calling home," Mr. Gumbel said.

The interview was arranged by Helen Hage, a Washington publicist who is on retainer at "Today" because of her contacts in the Middle East. On Wednesday, Steve Friedman, producer of "Today," asked her to request a Qadhafi interview after a British policeman was killed and 11 demonstrators

Mabel Mercer, Cabaret Singer, Is Dead at 84

The Associated Press

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts — Mabel Mercer, 84, a cabaret singer who introduced "Fly Me to the Moon" during a career that spanned 70 years, died here Friday.

Friends said she had suffered from unstabilized angina and had died of respiratory arrest.

Miss Mercer was born in Staffordshire, England, and left a convent school at age 14 to appear in vaudeville and music halls. In the 1920s, she sang in Paris, appearing in nightclubs, including Bricktop's.

She moved to the United States in 1940, and engagements in New York nightspots followed.

Among the songs she introduced were "Fly Me to the Moon," "The End of a Love Affair" and "While We're Young." Her marriage to Nelson Pharr, a jazz musician, ended in divorce.

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, Was Hershey Executive

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, a former Hershey Foods Corp. board member who developed Hershey's Syrup and the Mr. Goodbar chocolate bar, died Friday. During World War II, Mr. Hinkle's laboratory developed K, C and D rations.

Cancer Group's Fund Activities Are Probed in U.S.

By Allan Parachini and Betty Cuniberti
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Law enforcement officials in three states and two private groups are investigating the operations of the American Institute for Cancer Research, an organization in Virginia that has distributed 11 million fund-raising brochures presented as questionnaires for a nationwide scientific study.

The institute, which is not affiliated with any other cancer charity,

has raised millions of dollars through direct-mail solicitations and so far has put less than 11 percent of the donations into research grants.

A financial statement filed recently by the institute indicated that fund-raising consulting companies owned by Jerry C. Watson and Byron Chatworth Hughey, the institute's two founders, were paid nearly 25 percent of the \$3.67 million raised in its first fiscal year, which ended last September.

The organization says that it sponsors research and public education programs on the relationship between diet and cancer. Its solicitations, which purport to be surveys of breast cancer susceptibility or dietary habits, have arrived in households all over the country in the past few months.

Figures filed in California and New York by the institute show that it spent 10.6 percent of its gross receipts for medical research — a proportion far lower than standards of the Palladium Advisory Service, a division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus.

The Better Business Bureau is one of the two national oversight groups that say they expect to file critical reports about the cancer institute soon.

The other, the National Charities Information Bureau, said that it has received hundreds of inquiries from individuals, news organizations and law enforcement agencies asking about the American Institute for Cancer Research's fund-raising brochures, which are presented as questionnaires intended for a research study.

that it plans to issue a report next week finding that the institute spent far too little money on research and education and far too much on fund-raising, including the \$892,532 paid to companies owned by the institute's founders.

The National Charities Information Bureau, based in New York, said that it plans to issue a report in about three weeks. "There is no way this group meets our standards," said Frank Driscoll, a bureau official.

In an telephone interview, Mr. Watson defended payment of money to the two companies that he and Mr. Hughey own.

Asked if it was ethical for the companies to make money from the institute, Mr. Watson said the institute had benefited because the companies had charged it "half of what we charge our other clients."

State officials in California, New York and Maine said that they have been scrutinizing the operations of the institute, though none would detail their inquiries.

The group already has been cited for making misleading claims in Maine and for charitable organization registration violations in Maine and New York.

Last summer, officials in Maine ordered the institute to issue a letter specifically disavowing claims made in an appeal.

In New York, Karen Goldman, an assistant state attorney general, confirmed that the institute was under investigation, though it had failed to register properly.

In California, Diana Hagie, an assistant state attorney general,

said that officials had become interested in the institute's operations after a state employee had received one of the questionnaires and sent it to investigators.

The questions, she said, were "not the kind that would elicit meaningful scientific information."

Officials at the institute said they believe the problems raised by the state agencies have been resolved.

When questions were first raised about the institute several months ago, its bylaws were rewritten, Mr. Watson said, to exclude himself and Mr. Hughey from its board. Mr. Watson also said some of the wording of the original appeals was changed.

The institute was founded in 1981 by Mr. Hughey and Mr. Watson, owners of Watson & Hughey Co., an Alexandria, Virginia, fund-raising consulting company and of Capital List Co., of Washington, which supplies lists for direct mail campaigns.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1983, the institute's first year of operation, the report shows that Watson & Hughey got \$247,416 and had commitments for \$82,035 in additional business. Capital List got \$645,116 and had commitments for \$242,694.

Mr. Watson, however, said that Capital List had given up the institute account in January. He said that mailing lists are expensive and "it's sad what happened because, in the long run, the organization will pay more for their lists."

Discussing the percentage of funds applied to research, he said: "I think they gave away as much as they could under the circumstances."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Take the Fight Outside

As if it didn't have enough problems, the world's banker for the poorest countries has been dragged into a brawl between the world's two most affluent countries. As a matter of fact, this is a proper fight to make Japan open up its financial markets. But it is being waged in the wrong place.

The ill-chosen arena is the International Development Association, which arranges long-term, interest-free loans to the poorest nations. It is struggling to expand its resources by \$9 billion, a barely adequate replenishment that is one-fourth less than the last one. The Reagan administration has been remiss in asking Congress for only \$2.25 billion. In the only further action so far, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would let the president add only \$500 million to that.

Japan, as befits a rich nation that spends relatively little on military defense, offered a sizable increase in its contribution. But it demanded in return that the weighted voting in the IDA and its parent body, the World Bank, be adjusted to give Japan the second-largest vote. This bid to be declared No. 2 had no real policy significance, and so all parties agreed in January. Some time after that, however, the Reagan administration decided that if Japan wanted this distinction it should take much more significant financial action. And there the matter became stalled.

Japan's selfish restrictions on the movements of capital are not as well known as the obstacles it creates for trade, but the two policies reflect the same determination to protect Japanese resources, a determination that has been hard to pierce. Washington wants Tokyo to ease restrictions against foreign investors and be more liberal in letting Japanese capital flow into other countries. It also wants Tokyo to strengthen the value of the yen. The yen's current valuation tends to make Japanese exports cheaper while making American and other exports to Japan more expensive.

Given the large U.S. trade deficit, Washington's concern about the yen is understandable, although perhaps excessive, a recent analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says it appears that "the dollar is unusually strong but the yen is not especially weak." The opening of the capital markets is plainly a desirable objective. Japan indicated this week that it would soon make concessions by relaxing the restrictions against foreign banks that for which Washington has been pressing.

But to let this bilateral conflict delay the IDA's new funding — urgently needed by summer — is to damage a highly professional and effective agency and its poor clients. Let No. 1 and No. 2 continue the fight outside. — THE NEW YORK TIMES

Diplomatic Provocation

For good reasons, the State Department has rejected two proposed ambassadors from left-wing and right-wing Latin American governments. These are unusual cases that make the same important point. In naming envoys, discretion is the better part of diplomacy.

When a sending country decides on an ambassador, it requests agreement — asks the receiving country if the person is acceptable before saying anything in public. When something leaks out first, that usually means that something quite undiplomatic is going on.

Which brings us first to Norberto Rivera, Nicaragua's foreign minister. She is the woman, it will be remembered, who entrapped a general of the Somoza regime in a fatal bedroom ambush. Nicaragua now says publicly that it wants her to become ambassador to the United States. Because of her involvement in the 1978 killing, she was plainly a controversial choice to begin with. She made things worse by announcing her appointment before the customary informal soundings were made.

Granted, Nicaragua has had its ambassadorial problems in Washington. Two of its envoys have been deflected. Unlike them, Miss Astorga is a committed Sandinista. Even so, her designation seemed less a diplomatic act than a political gesture meant to provoke rejection. The State Department was right to reject her.

The department was equally correct to rebuff Chile in a parallel case. The right-wing Pinochet dictatorship recently made an insulting ambassadorial proposal. Mario Barros Van Buren, former editor of an anti-Semitic

magazine, Arrogance, rather than design, probably explains this peculiar choice by a government already notorious for sheltering Walter Raul, a Nazi war criminal.

When the nominee's name became known, the Anti-Defamation League examined his writings and called for his rejection. He was denied agreement, although, for the record, the State Department, true to the code of discretion, will not confirm that fact.

The department is as reluctant to discuss denial of agreement to proposed U.S. ambassadors. At least two excellent Reagan administration choices have been rejected: Morton Abramowitz, proposed for Indonesia, and Brandon Grove, who was unacceptable to Kuwait because he had been an American consul in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem. No one will say whether there are other instances. To do so would violate diplomacy's union rules.

Such discretion makes sense because it protects the interests of both the sending and the host countries; it is part of the fabric of international civility. When an American envoy to France was humiliated in 1798, President John Adams angrily informed Congress: "I will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation." The code that ensures such respect works both ways. It is hard to take seriously any diplomacy that begins by proposing diplomatic appointments that are certain to provoke.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Campaign Debts to Pay

The other night at the governor's mansion in Ohio, John Glenn conferred with Governor Richard Celeste and others who had backed his presidential candidacy. The subject was money. Mr. Glenn's campaign still owes some \$2 million, and the senator is said to be determined to pay the debt. Even for a politician with a circle of admirers as wide as his, that is not easy. Contributions are still limited to \$1,000, and the candidate can give no more than \$50,000. Of course, contributors are under no illusion that the object of their generosity will be in the White House in 1985.

Most of Mr. Glenn's debt is owed to four Ohio banks which extended his campaign a \$2.5-million line of credit. Some 18 rich Glenn backers — their names have never been disclosed — signed "letters of comfort" assuring he banks that the Glenn campaign could raise enough to pay off the loan and interest. Now they are probably not very comfortable; neither, we suspect, are the banks or Mr. Glenn.

Not all unsuccessful candidates end up heavily in debt. Ernest Hollings and Reubin Askew left the race each owing about \$150,000. Mr. Hollings has reduced his debt to less than \$50,000. Mr. Askew, a Miami lawyer now, is raising money more slowly in Florida. George McGovern owed \$120,000, and expects to pay it off with a fund-raiser in May. Alan Cranston is the only other candidate who left the race with a seven-figure debt, about \$1.5 million. On the phone he has raised \$200,000 a week; he plans fund-raising in hopes to have \$600,000 by July 1. Mr. Cranston owes nothing to banks; almost half

his debt is to printing and direct-mail firms.

In the old days, before the campaign finance laws, candidates could run up huge debts without knowing it, and their campaigns could end up owing huge sums to the airlines and the telephone company. That does not happen now. Regulated businesses want cash, thank you, if only so they will not be accused of making corporate contributions; and the law's reporting requirements help the candidates to keep track of how much they owe. Mr. Cranston and Mr. Glenn have big debts because they took big gambles: Mr. Cranston spent heavily on organization and television in Iowa; Mr. Glenn kept running past New Hampshire to Super Tuesday. Mr. Askew, Mr. Hollings and Mr. McGovern, like good poker players, folded interesting but losing hands.

The Democratic Party is not likely to assume the Glenn and Cranston debts, as it did the debts of Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy in 1968; it took nearly eight years to pay those off. But candidates can help each other, by urging their contributors who have "taxed out" (given them \$1,000 already) to give \$1,000 to help an erstwhile rival retire his debt. No such agreements have been made, however, so Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston labor on to pay off their losing bets.

We think it is an improvement in the state of campaign financing that candidates cannot just run up huge expenses and then walk away from their debts. But a system that creates such a horrendous financial penalty for running for office clearly still needs work.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Interim Measures For 1984

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — It is clearly too late to negotiate a comprehensive arms control agreement before the elections in November, but several interim measures could be completed in the next few months. If President Reagan is serious about arms control, he need only work out the details of several general provisions already under negotiation.

First, it is not too late to reach agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Just before the United States began to deploy Pershing-2 missiles in December, Moscow indicated that it was prepared to limit its intermediate-range force aimed at Europe to 120 SS-20 missiles with 360 warheads, and to freeze further deployment of SS-20s in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

The Russians have nearly 250 SS-20s and 200 SS-4s targeted on Europe. If the United States accepted their offer, they would have to dismantle nearly 600 warheads, or two-thirds of their intermediate force, and would end up with a smaller force than they had in the mid-1970s.

In return for this substantial reduction, the United States would agree not to deploy in Europe any more missiles capable of reaching Russian territory. It would have to remove the small number of Pershing-2 missiles deployed in West Germany.

This would leave the British and French forces intact, with approximately 300 warheads, and would permit the United States to keep approximately 600 cruise missiles already deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy. NATO would then have

President Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate 'fair and verifiable' agreements.

360 intermediate-range warheads facing the Soviet Union — matching 360 Russian warheads that would face Western Europe.

Second, Mr. Reagan could still reach an interim agreement on strategic forces. The Russians have proposed a mutual reduction to 1,800 missiles launched. That figure is better than the 2,250 ceiling suggested in the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty but not as low as the Reagan administration's proposed limit of 1,170. An interim compromise might leave each side with 1,650 launchers, or 6,500 warheads.

And of course, to be fair, such an agreement would have to cover all categories of strategic nuclear weapons, including land-based intercontinental missiles, for which the Soviet Union has the advantage, and air-launched cruise missiles and submarine-launched missiles, for which the United States has the advantage.

These two interim agreements would sharply curtail the arms race and could provide the underpinning for much deeper reductions. To prepare the ground for such progress, Washington should also agree now to merge negotiations on intermediate-range and strategic weapons.

Why? Largely because European security is as much endangered by both sides' strategic weapons as by intermediate-range ones. For example, NATO's most powerful missiles are carried by Poseidon submarines and classified as strategic, while the Russians' big, accurate SS-18 and SS-19 strategic missiles are even more capable of devastating Europe than the intermediate-range SS-20s.

Merging the talks would also provide the best forum to take account of the British and French missiles — as the Russians will insist upon.

Third, President Reagan is passing up the opportunity to conclude a comprehensive test ban. The draft agreement provides for continuous on-site monitoring by technical means and for on-site inspection by human observers when there is evidence of possible violation. We are within sight of a final agreement. Yet the Reagan administration has dropped out of the talks and has made plans to expand American nuclear test facilities. Meanwhile, the United States is producing more nuclear warheads today than at any time in the last 30 years.

Finally, the Reagan administration has dropped out of talks to ban anti-satellite weapons. The Russians have produced a primitive, low-orbit anti-satellite weapon, but have indicated that they are willing to destroy it if a total satellite weapon ban can be negotiated. Mr. Reagan is worried that adequate verification may not be possible, but he has not made every effort to explore joint measures for overcoming this problem.

The destabilizing consequences of a race for space weapons would probably be more dangerous for America than for the Russians because America depends more heavily on satellite intelligence gathering.

If he really wanted to, President Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate "fair and verifiable" arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Certainly, that would make more sense than to continue on the present course, building an ever more dangerous nuclear arsenal.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Russian Roulette — The Superpower Game." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



When Buildup Spurs Buildup

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Pentagon's third report on Soviet military power makes grim reading. It says that Soviet capabilities continue to grow. Who doubts it? Some may think that the Pentagon is belying the threat to promote its budget.

I don't think Caspar Weinberger is one to hype threats. All the evidence is that he believes that the Soviet buildup is steady, real and menacing. I believe it, too, but draw a different conclusion.

In the fourth year of an administration whose future is uncertain, few will be surprised at this latest glimpse of its familiar strategic premises, and fewer still will have the heart to joust over the fine print. A heavy message, however, seeps from the pages of this report.

The growth of Soviet might is not just a measure of what Mr. Weinberger sees as the thrust behind the growth: "Military domination, it's just that simple." It is the measure of the Reagan administration's overall failure to top off or level down the mutual ambitions and anxieties that fuel arms programs on both sides.

We know from the daily papers that arms control is stalemated. We know from the Pentagon's report that Soviet power is expanding continuously. We have Mr. Weinberger's word for it that this is the natural order of things. As long as the Reagan team is in control, pumping up American capabilities and Soviet competitive instincts alike, this will be so.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, by way of rallying support for building and being prepared to use armed power, are saying these days that otherwise diplomacy will not work. Mr. Weinberger has much fainter expectations for diplomacy.

He has done much to remove from active political usage the earlier theory, which was overdone but had a core of truth to it, that Soviet strategy and American strategy often were mutually reactive — "apes on a treadmill." He believes that Soviet strategy is of spontaneous ideological origin. It follows that the pursuit of accommodation is dangerous and that the amassing of force offers the only restraint on Soviet conduct.

Early on, the Reagan administration argued that the Soviet economy was at or near the breaking point and America could extract arms control concessions, or force a Soviet turning inward, by using economic and techno-

logical advantages to force the pace of the arms race. The theory has been given a test for going on four years. Hard-liners say that this is not long enough. But in America's democratic system, four years is as long as a test as any administration is given. The results are in that glossy new book, "Soviet Military Power 1984."

Mr. Weinberger will go down as the architect of the greatest military buildup in American history. No defense secretary has ever spent or committed so many new tens of billions of dollars. Some find Mr. Weinberger a fanatic. I find him a magician.

He has led a buildup, one far surpassing what Jimmy Carter began after Afghanistan, when nothing has happened — not in Lebanon, Central America, the Gulf region or Afghanistan — to show that the Reagan increment was necessary or even useful in solving foreign policy problems, and when much has happened in all those places indicating that the Reagan increment is making no difference, is irrelevant.

Mr. Weinberger's attitude toward his epic achievement, meanwhile, is strangely diffident. He insists that the administration's program has "restored," variously, American strength, deterrence and strategic stability — apples and oranges, by the way, which do not fit easily in the same basket. But he points with truly felt alarm to what the Soviets are doing and casts doubt that these American goals have yet been reached.

It has to be asked, in the light of Mr. Weinberger's judgment of Soviet motives ("military domination"), whether those goals can be reached at all.

The truth is that the Reagan administration came on the scene when, according to the best American estimates, the rate of growth of the Soviet military had slowed. The administration reacted not so much to the Soviet arsenal, or to the Soviet army, as to the different adventurist and expansionist moves — in Afghanistan, Africa and Central America — that the Kremlin had undertaken during America's post-Vietnam distraction. An administration of believers over-reacted in money and hardware, and invigorated the Kremlin's believers. In consequence, more will be spent and less security value recovered on both sides.

This is the Reagan defense legacy.

The Washington Post

Letter From Moscow: Graves at Easter

By Ruth Daniloff

MOSCOW — Volodya's mother died 26 years ago and the last thing he did before emigrating to the United States was to pay an old woman several hundred rubles to keep up the grave. When he learned we were coming to Moscow, he begged us to visit the grave to find out the state it was in. "The old woman was not to be trusted," he said.

For Volodya, his mother's grave was sacred. The day of the funeral, friends and family had gathered at the house to eat and drink. A place was laid at the table for her. According to Russian custom, the ritual was repeated nine days after her death and again on the 40th.

Every year after that, on the anniversary of her death and at Easter, friends and family assembled inside the railings with which Russians surround their graves. They brought flowers and sat drinking vodka and eating black bread and sausage, crying a little but laughing too. When Volodya married, he and his bride visited the grave straight from the wedding palace, she shivering in her white satin gown. They put red tulips fresh from the market that morning on the snow next to the headstone.

Volodya and his family were not religious, at least not in the traditional sense. Raised as atheists, they had never given much thought to God. It is just that Russians have an unusually close relationship with death, almost a preoccupation. They express surprise when they learn that Americans don't respect it as they do. A lack of familiarity with death, many Soviets fear, indicates that Americans take war lightly.

Most of this century, as a result of war against the Germans or of Stalin's barbarity, Russians have suffered violent death more than most. Not that it was much better before the revolution, with the czars waging continuous wars. The Russians are uncomplaining people with an enormous capacity for suffering, especially in the name of Mother Russia.

With the help of Volodya's rarefied map we found the cemetery some 40 kilometers outside Moscow. With Easter around the corner, it was by far the most colorful spot in an otherwise drab little town.

People were sprucing up the graves, painting the railings festive colors, scrubbing headstones and planting flowers. On Easter Sunday the winding dirt road to the cemetery would be blocked with cars and specially hired buses bringing visitors to pay respect to the dead.

Russians like cemeteries. A cemetery is somewhere to walk with your child or have a picnic when it's sunny. You can recite poetry, as happens most weekends at Pasternak's grave at the small village outside Moscow where he lived and died.

A graveyard is an ideal place for contemplating the meaning of life or taking a quick swig of vodka, out of sight of the watchful militiaman. "I like to come here and sit, your troubles seem to get less," said an old woman who had lost a father, brother

and son in World War II. In their shapeless black coats and shawls, old babushkas like her are the guardians of memory, never allowing the younger generation to forget death.

It is perhaps not surprising that, with such a violent history, ancient rituals associated with death and rebirth persist. It is as though they were wired into the human brain. Lenin tried to cut the religious connection in much the same way as

Painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka were not for the birds but for the spirits.

Prince Vladimir tried to eradicate paganism when he introduced Christianity to Russia in the 10th century. After the revolution, religion was declared to be the opium of the people and hundreds of churches were destroyed. Priests were no longer allowed to officiate at the graveside, although it is still possible to have a funeral service in a church.

As it turned out, neither Lenin nor the prince succeeded in eliminating old ideas and rituals associated with death. Actors and staging changed but the play remains the same.

Lenin became a kind of Christ figure himself, as indicated by the Soviet slogan, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Lenin will live." Thousands are ready to spend up to six hours standing in line to catch a glimpse of his mummified body in the mausoleum on Red Square, unaware that under Russian Orthodoxy, one way to identify a saint was that his body did not rot.

This year, by a quirk of the calendar, Lenin's birthday, Russian Orthodox Easter and Western Easter fall on the same day.

Not only do Christian rituals survive in this aggressively atheistic country, but pagan ones as well.

"No, I don't believe in God, but this is our tradition," explained a young man who was placing painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka on his grandfather's grave. "We always put food on graves at Easter. I suppose it is for the birds."

The food was not for the birds but for the spirits. An ancient pagan notion has it that the dead need nourishment in order to make it in the afterlife. Although the Russian Orthodox Church disapproves of people feeding spirits, it nonetheless holds a special blessing of the eggs and cake on Easter Sunday.

Volodya's instincts were right, as we discovered when we eventually found his mother's grave at the far end of the cemetery. The old woman must have used the money for something else. The grave was overrun with weeds. We cleared it as best we could and took a photograph to send Volodya in New York. From the way he thanked us, the picture was as precious as the icons that hung in the corner of his grandparents' house before the revolution.

Thousands are ready to spend up to six hours standing in line to catch a glimpse of his mummified body in the mausoleum on Red Square, unaware that under Russian Orthodoxy, one way to identify a saint was that his body did not rot.

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Something Children Understand

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — In 50 American cities in the last six months, theatrical companies, schools and church groups have staged "Peace Child." The musical play, which premiered before an audience of 2,500 at the Kennedy Center in Washington in December 1982, is a meditative story of an American boy and a Russian girl who believe disarmament starts with them.

Possibilities for peace enter the minds of the children when feelings of friendship enter their hearts. The American boy, whose father works at the Pentagon, and the Russian girl, the daughter of a military attaché at the Soviet Embassy, meet in a garden while their parents are inside at a diplomatic cocktail party.

"I wonder why we let our leaders build these weapons that could kill everything," the boy asks in the opening scene. "It is because we are afraid," the girl answers. "I'm not frightened of you," she is told.

That is the theme of the play. In another scene, after the American has been to talk with both his president and the Soviet premier, he cries out that "this world's going crazy. I've been to see the two most powerful people on the planet and they're not doing anything about it."

He is told by another character: "You cannot blame weapons. You can't even blame the men who made them. You must blame the fear that has grown up between us."

During the Easter and Passover seasons, when Christians and Jews observe religious festivals that coincide with the springtime renewal of the earth, a joyful play like "Peace Child" is designed to be part of the rebirth celebration. Most audiences that have seen it have left their feet in applause and gratitude.

The highest leapers may well be children. A play like "Peace Child" is one of the few messages being sent from the adult world to the child's world that we are not yet helpless before global fear and nuclear death.

For many children, it is too late. Last September before a congressional select committee, a tenth grader spoke of what the nuclear threat has done to her subconscious: "I think about the bomb just about every day now. It makes me sad and depressed when I think about a bomb ever being dropped. I hope I'm with my family. I don't want to die alone. I think about it most on sunny days when I'm having a good time." In a study by the American Psychiatric Association, researchers reported that 70 percent of students mentioned nuclear annihilation as a perceived certainty of their future world. Psychiatrists speak of a new pathology — "futurelessness" — that haunts the minds of children.

President Reagan has criticized teachers who allow class time to be spent on the discussion of nuclear war. Why frighten children he asks.

And why expose them to "Peace Child," wonders Representative Stan Parris, a Virginia Republican. Mr. Parris is alarmed that the play has been strongly endorsed by school officials and that as many as 14,000 Washington children will be seeing it. Sick to reading and writing, he said, "I can't believe that the witnessing of a rock musical can lead to the understanding of peace." But it is not peace that cannot be understood.

If Mr. Parris would take the time to see the play, he might grasp that it is war and fear that the children cannot understand. "Peace Child" is the story of children too young to be controlled by the nuclear habit of mind. In the war preparation debate, adults risk ridicule when they cite children's fears as a reason to disarm. Jimmy Carter learned that when he quoted his daughter, Amy.

Samantha Smith was perceived as a dupe of the Kremlin because she played with Russian children. Representative Morris Udall, the Arizona Democrat, is seen as well-meaning but out of it because he is trying to create a United States-Soviet Exchange for Peace program. Under his plan, 2,000 children from each country would study, work and live in the other for a year.

The Udall resolution, which has 141 co-sponsors in the House, matches the purposes of "Peace Child." David Woolcock, president of the Peace Child Foundation, a Washington-based group, plans to travel to Moscow on May 6 to try to persuade Soviet leaders to allow Russian children to perform the play there.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Saving Jews in Shanghai

Regarding "The Holocaust: More Could Have Been Done" (March 20):

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee says the author, "worked in Europe throughout World War II." Let's give fuller credit to the joint committee: It worked in Asia, too. Thousands of Jewish refugees in the Shanghai ghetto survived because the committee negotiated with the Japanese occupiers and managed to get relief supplies into Shanghai from America.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

Prolonging Elderly Life

In response to the report "U.S. Governor Says the Elderly Have Duty to Die" (March 20):

The governor of Colorado, Richard D. Lamm, says the elderly should not artificially extend their lives. He does not say at what age the plug should be pulled. I, for one, would most probably have died at 40 had I been born in the time of my father, before antibiotics were discovered. No one asks to be born and few elect to die; even the deeply religious.

who "know" where they are going, cling to life. Does the governor advocate reversal of basic life instincts? PATRICK HYDE-CLARKE, Malaga, Spain.

I commend Governor Lamm for facing the issue of the mounting number of elderly people whose lives are artificially prolonged, especially those who have no hope of regaining an enjoyable or meaningful existence.

My position is not that of a younger person who wants these people out of the way to make room for him. I am in my mid-80s. My doctor and I have a compact that if I reach the "point of no return" — no prospect of getting back to any kind of meaningful life — he will not take any artificial means to prolong my life.

Doctors like that have to act courageously in view of the increase in the number of lawsuits that bedevil the medical profession. Doctors should not be expected to assume the risk involved in making unilateral decisions in such matters as withdrawing life-support systems. Such decisions might be left as legally valid and binding in the hands of a committee composed of representatives of the family, the clergy and the doctors.

As a clergyman for 60 years, with a large portion of my time spent in hospitals and nursing homes, I have seen endless human situations where the cost of keeping a helpless, senile person alive is tremendous — not only financially but also in terms of the woe of the condition of the person himself and the day-to-day strain on members of his family. The financial demands alone can often have a crippling effect on the life and welfare of the whole family.

The God in whom I believe is a God of love and mercy. He must look down with approval when we extend to one of his helpless and hopeless sons or daughters the compassion and consideration we extend to his lesser creatures in similar situations.

EDWIN O. KENNEDY, South Orange, New Jersey.

An Unsecret Service

Being somewhat naive, I always thought the CIA was, in essence, a secret service. If so, and if they decided, with or without the president's approval, to mine Nicaragua waters, why should you and I know it? ALEXANDER MAKINSKY, Lausanne, Switzerland.

FROM OUR APRIL 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

909: A Blaze of Spirits in Belfast

ONDON — In a big fire at Belfast [on April 19] half a million gallons of whisky were consumed and damage estimated at at least 250,000 was done. While two men were working about noon at a barrel of whisky on the yard floor of the bonded stores of Messrs. McConnell, the distillers, the barrel slipped, "ashed through the floor and burst. A gas jet at fire to the escaping spirit and the place was instantly in a blaze. The whole building, the Daily Express' states, was soon a raging inferno. For the next two hours the flames simply licked up everything in their path, about eight o'clock a wall collapsed without warning and six people received serious injuries necessitating their removal to hospital. No firemen were also severely injured.

1934: French Police Put Down Left

Despite Missile Impasse, 'New Ice Age' in East-West Relations Isn't as Bad as It Looks

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Seen from Western Europe's perspective, a "new ice age" of East-West relations, threatened by the Warsaw Pact last year, has not come to pass.

The Soviet Union continues to call its relationship with the United States near disastrous. But Moscow is now talking in more moderate

measures at the three conferences on the issues in Vienna, Geneva and Stockholm.

With the nuclear arms reduction talks broken off, the Soviet approach these days seems almost classic, according to the European officials. The approach, they said, involves talking to them in a different, more modulated tone than that used for the Reagan administration so as to bring the allies into the process of pressing for concessions from the United States.

A French diplomat said the process could not have been more clearly stated than by Georgi A. Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and an expert on United States affairs, at a recent meeting here.

Mr. Arbatov, who was in Paris at the invitation of the French Ministry of External Relations, characterized Soviet-U.S. relations in general terms, adding, "Europe must not sit around as a spectator watching what's going on in Washington."

around for a new approach for dealing with the West after its failure to block the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The most obvious is their interest in talking to Washington's leading allies. In the next months, the foreign ministers of three NATO countries deploying missiles will go to Moscow at the invitation of the Russians. After Mr. Andreotti's visit, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will go in May, and Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain in June.

North American Studies had suggested the Russians might be ready to return to the nuclear arms talks if NATO agreed to freezing its deployment at the current level.

The suggestion, said to have been made to a British official, compares with the official Soviet line, restated frequently, that NATO must remove the missiles it has deployed in order to get the talks moving again.

"This may change their tactics, but slowly," he said.

Without knowing who will be the president of the United States after January, and wanting to do nothing to assist Ronald Reagan's re-election, Soviet officials are mainly interested now in scouting for future areas of compromise, a senior European official said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

ones to Washington's European allies, officials say, and is planning a series of high-level meetings with Italian, West German and British officials this spring.

The first of the series begins Monday when Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy goes to Moscow.

Comparing the Eastern bloc's moves with the warning last fall by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, that deployment of new missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would lead to a total freeze on East-West relations — he called it a "new ice age" — West European officials see wintery public statements but no chilling retaliatory measures.

Because the tough statements of last fall were so menacing, and the warnings of apocalypticism so much a part of the internal politics of the Warsaw Pact countries, the European officials said they believed development of the new line would take the Soviet leadership considerable time, and it could come into effect only gradually.

But beyond the public statements, the Europeans say they see a number of signs, some of them contradictory, of the Soviet Union casting

measures at the three conferences on the issues in Vienna, Geneva and Stockholm.

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The schedule of visits is accompanied by

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When combined with reports from West European diplomats on unusually friendly conversations with their East European counterparts at the current international conferences, the fact that some compromise ideas are afloat gives European officials a less than dramatic sense of the current East-West situation.

"This may change their tactics, but slowly," he said.

Without knowing who will be the president of the United States after January, and wanting to do nothing to assist Ronald Reagan's re-election, Soviet officials are mainly interested now in scouting for future areas of compromise, a senior European official said.

After spending two months talking to them in Stockholm, he feels the major decision the Russians will have to make involves when the sharp words toward the United States can be abandoned without loss of face.

Progress in Troop Talks Is Seen

MOSCOW — Two members of the U.S. House of Representatives said Friday after several days of talks with Soviet officials that they were told that the Soviet Union considered a European troop-reduction agreement nearly at hand.

They also said that the Soviet Union did not consider chemical weapons an important issue but that it was anxious to begin talks with the United States on banning weapons from space.

Soviet official commented on the troop reduction talks: "We really think that's about solved."

The troop-reduction talks, formally called the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, have been going on for 10 years and are aimed at reducing East-West conventional forces in Central Europe.

The women were invited by the Soviet parliament in their capacity as members of the congressional caucus on women's issues. They said they spoke frankly about human rights and about U.S. allegations that mail sent from the United States to Soviet citizens was not being delivered.

They believe there is real Soviet indecision on how to proceed, citing as an example the Warsaw Pact's failure to make formal proposals in Stockholm to balance those from the NATO group and other countries on setting up specific confidence-building mechanisms in Europe.

For Rudolf Tarovsky, the Austrian delegate to the Stockholm talks, who has been involved in direct talks with the Russians, there was shock in Moscow that the Soviet campaign against deployment of the new NATO missiles did not work, and shock when such so-called retaliatory measures as stationing new missiles in East Germany barely touched West European public opinion.

Washington's attitude has been that the United States is ready for serious conversations and that the Soviet Union, after breaking off the missile talks last year, has only to name the place and date to start them.

For some of the European allies, reacting to domestic political pressures, this may be insufficient. The one thing they said they expected from the foreign ministers' visits to Moscow in the next three months were clearer indications of what kind of device the Russians may hold out for again starting to talk about missiles.

Chernenko Promotes KGB Chief to Marshal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — In what appears to be a sign of his growing stature within the Soviet leadership, Viktor M. Chebrikov, head of the KGB secret police and intelligence apparatus, has been promoted to the military rank of marshal.

The promotion is Mr. Chebrikov's third in five months and Western diplomats said it marked him out as a powerful and rising figure under President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Chebrikov's promotion appeared to be more significant. According to available records, he is only the second head of the secret police to have held the rank of marshal since the Bolsheviks took power in 1917. Lavrenti P. Beria, secret police chief under Josef Stalin, was promoted to marshal in 1945 in recognition of his duties during World War II as deputy chairman of the State Defense Committee, which oversaw the war effort. He was executed in 1954, following Stalin's death.

Yuri V. Andropov, who headed the KGB for 15 years before becoming an alternate, or nonvoting, member of the ruling Politburo. At the ceremony, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was also conferred on Mikhail S. Solomentsev, chairman of the party control committee, Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, like Mr. Solomentsev a full member of the Politburo, was awarded the Order of Lenin.

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appointed interior minister, in charge of the uniformed police, and Mr. Chebrikov succeeded him in the top KGB post.

Mr. Chebrikov has a reputation as a hard-liner. (NYT, Reuters)

Brezhnev Aide Re-emerges

Dusko Dodov of The Washington Post reported from Moscow: Vladimir I. Dolgikh, a member of the Soviet leadership whose political career seemed to go into eclipse during Mr. Andropov's reign, re-emerged Friday as a potential contender for high office when he addressed one of the main Kremlin rallies of the year.



Viktor M. Chebrikov

Jailed Polish Dissidents Are Beaten To Curtail Protests, Report Claims

Warsaw — Prominent political detainees staging protests at Barczewo prison in northern Poland have suffered severe injuries after being beaten by guards, according to a Solidarity report.

The Solidarity report named guards and medical officials at Barczewo allegedly responsible for the beating of inmates and identified the victims.

It said Edmund Baluka suffered two broken ribs and kidney damage when guards beat him and that Wladyslaw Fraszynski's arm was dislocated. Romuald Szeremietew was said to have been held in a straitjacket.

The report said that harassment of political prisoners had been stepped up and had become systematic since the action taken against Mr. Baluka on March 20 when he demanded to see his lawyer.

shows that hundreds suffered lasting injuries because of prison conditions. The Washington Post reported from Warsaw.

The study, compiled by an underground medical team of about 10 doctors, alleges that there have been hundreds of cases of infection, ulcers, nervous disorders, heart problems, bone disease and other ailments among released and still-imprisoned dissidents. Many of them were reportedly subjected to mistreatment in internment centers and prisons.

No willful denial of proper medical care to prisoners is alleged. Rather, the point of the paper, written by an inmate, is that medical treatment in Polish jails is atrociously substandard and that the Polish authorities have been insensitive to the health damage.

French 'Union of Left' Seen Shaky After Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's ruling Socialist-Communist alliance is in "a difficult phase of unity" following the Communists' reaction to a confidence vote, the Socialist Party's national secretary, Jean Poperen, said Friday.

"If things continue as it were had been no [vote], it will be infinitely more serious than before," the No. 2 Socialist Party official warned. He said the Socialists "will watch closely what happens in the coming days and weeks, the more so as we are heading for further important, serious and undoubtedly difficult decisions."

repeatedly said they want the Communists to stay in the government and in the "union of the left," but have been increasingly irritated by the Communists' attitude, particularly to the government's tough modernization plans for the steel, coal and shipbuilding industries.

The Communists' defiant attitude during the debate Thursday led press commentators Friday to pronounce the death sentence on the leftist alliance.

Serge July, editor of the leftist newspaper, Liberation, said that the Communists' "yes" vote at the end of the debate fooled nobody. "The union of the left has run its course, the break has taken place, but for reasons of mutual convenience the death has not yet been made official," Mr. July wrote.

Leading Socialists appear now to be preparing their party for a break with the Communists. Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party first secretary, said he was dissatisfied with the Communist speeches and that there was a contradiction between their words and their vote.

In continuing unrest among steelworkers in northeastern France, police fired tear gas Friday at demonstrating workers in a bid to clear a barricade from a main road in the Ardennes region near the town of Vireux Molain. The demonstrators, protesting government plans to cut up to 25,000 jobs in the steel sector, dumped a truckload of scrap iron to block the main road outside their factory.

Overnight, dozens of workers in the steel town of Longwy caused serious damage to railroad lines. Rail traffic was halted when they pushed heavy rolls of sprung steel off a bridge onto the tracks linking Longwy and Longuey. Police clashed with protesters as they tried to prevent railroad workers from repairing the track.

Meanwhile, Michelin, the world's second largest tire maker, said Thursday it would reduce its 46,000-member work force by 4,920 by the end of next year. (AP, Reuters)

The vote came after repeated criticism of the government's economic policies by the Communist Party, although it maintained that it wanted to keep its four ministers in the cabinet. But the Communist decision was complicated by continued insistence that the government take the party's viewpoints into consideration.

"The statements by the spokesman of the Communist group [in the National Assembly] do not seem to me to be in harmony with the significance of the confidence vote," Mr. Poperen said.

The Communist spokesman, Guy Hermerie, accused Mr. Mauroy of remaining deaf to his party's suggestions and said the prime minister's speech failed to allay Communist concerns over unemployment, wages and industrial policy.

The Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly, but President Francois Mitterrand needed the Communist vote nationally to win the presidency in 1981. He and Mr. Mauroy have

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Leaders of Holdout Miners In Britain Call for a Strike

Reuters

LONDON — Union leaders in the country's second-largest coalfield called on their members Friday to join the five-week mine strike.

After resisting joining the strike since the beginning, union leaders in Nottinghamshire agreed on a walkout at a special conference of delegates.

They voted to order an official strike by the district's 34,000 miners, which if obeyed would mean that all but a handful of Britain's 184,000 coal miners would be on strike.

After Friday's vote, the National Union area leader, Henry Richardson, said: "Eighty percent of the mineworkers in this country are on strike and we are calling for solidarity."

The strike is over plans to abolish 20,000 jobs next year by closing unprofitable pits. Miners in some areas in no danger from the cuts have been slow to join the strike.

The secretary-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Peter Heathfield, said Friday at a rally in Port Talbot, Wales, that nonstriking miners were close to joining the strike.

The union agreed this week to change its rules so that a strike could be called after a national ballot showing 50 percent plus one in favor, instead of 55 percent as before. In three votes in the past two years, the old requirement thwarted efforts by militants to paralyze the mines.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The de Menil Collections

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Once the museum that is being put up for the de Menil collections is completed, you will have to go to Houston to see one of the major French private art collections of this century. But currently a selection of about 600 items (out of 2,000) is on view at the Grand Palais to July 30.

The overall quality is outstanding, the choice eclectic, ranging from the paleolithic to the present and from archaic Eskimo pieces carved of ivory to Mondrian. The collection was begun shortly after Jean and Dominique de Menil made their home in Houston for professional reasons in the early '40s.

At the time, Jean de Menil made frequent trips to New York, where he would see his friend Marie-Alain Couturier, a French painter who had become a Dominican priest. Couturier, who was to play a significant role in persuading modern artists to produce religious art (and whose elegant little magazine, *L'Art Sacré*, was influential in France in the '50s) urged the de Menils to buy modern art. At the time this meant Cézanne, Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Léger and Rouault.

The show leaves aside some aspects of the collections and attempts to concentrate on certain domains: Western art prior to the Renaissance, European and American art of this century, and the art of so-called primitive cultures.

In viewing such a selection one should not doubt bear in mind the

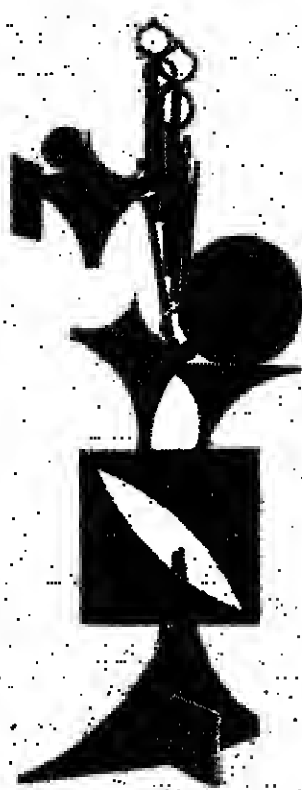
frequent flashes of enthusiasm that led to this impressive gathering of works of quality. "For a long time," says Dominique de Menil in the catalog, "I rejected the idea of a 'collection.' The very word struck me as pretentious... but from one flower to the next, you begin to botanize."

The botanizing, then, has brought together a broad variety of styles. The best work is no doubt that of American artists of the '50s — Mark Rothko and Clyfford Still among them. The American minimalists are represented (Carl Andre, Don Judd, etc.) and one may wonder whether the collectors did not read more deeply into their approach than was intended. Yves Klein is represented, and there is a very fine Wilfredo Lam. Nor are the more attractive works necessarily by the most famous artists: Luis Fernandez, for instance, is represented by a very fine but modest still life and a painting of a skull. There is a good deal of Ernst, Brauner, Magritte, Léger and Picasso, an excellent and amusing *Miró*, some noisy works by Tinguely, two expressive Egyptian funerary portraits of the Roman period and a collection of American Indian, pre-Columbian and Eskimo objects that includes some striking pieces.

Collections of this sort are something of an intimate affair. It is not assembled with the intention of being encyclopedic or didactic. Of course someone who has been collecting art for 40 years will have an idea of what it has been about. Dominique de Menil appears to be

attracted by the idea of perennality: "Time future contained in time past," in the words of T. S. Eliot quoted in the catalog. But this is an explanation after the fact. The de Menils bought things because they liked them. We cannot expect to agree with all their likes, but even where we do not share them we can imagine what it is that attracted them and why they felt impelled to buy.

Enthusiastic collectors are an important part of the process that brings art into being. The de Menils, over 40 years, have been a particularly stimulating element in the artistic life of Houston — and of Paris, for that matter. Aside from assembling their collections, they have stimulated the public manifestations of art in their adopted city, where they commissioned the construction of the Rothko chapel and are currently building the museum (according to plans by Renzo Piano, one of the architects of the Pompidou Center) that will ultimately receive the collections that have been their labor of love.



David Smith work, 1962.

Prices Swing Wildly on Islamic Works

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As more buyers get involved in acquiring paintings, manuscripts and objects d'art from the Islamic world, the oddities that have long characterized price patterns remain as striking as ever.

Extraordinary leaps and bounds are to be observed from one sale

SOURIN MELIKIAN

session to another, or sometimes within the same session, as in Wednesday's auction of "Islamic Works of Art, Carpets and Textiles" at Sotheby's. The beginning was difficult. Several 9th- or 10th-century bowls from the eastern Iranian city of Nishapur went unsold. Bidding stopped way below the low estimates printed in the catalog. Other pieces, such as a large bowl decorated with a round of goals that went for £914 (\$1,290), sold just above the low estimates or even below. A bowl with a horse in green, yellow and brown enamels went for £557. 20

percent less than Sotheby's low estimate in the catalog. Even well-known provenance made no difference: A 10th-century bowl from Iran decorated with a finely stylized bird, which was exhibited as part of the Edwin Binney 3d collection in Washington, sold for a modest £947.

There was an improvement when a rare dish, decorated in copper enamels, but of which about one-fifth was missing, which was ascribed to Egypt and given a 10th-century date, ascended to £7,588. However, the momentum nearly failed to sell, illustrating the highly speculative nature of the market.

This was a bowl decorated in grayish blue and turquoise green enamels with half palm trees and a central rosette on the ivory ground, which must have been of considerable beauty once. It has, alas, been put together from fragments. What was once a delicate off-white ground now has the appearance of a puzzle with unpleasant variations in tonality. Stimulated by its rarity and by Sotheby's estimates,

£15,000 to £20,000, bidding went up to a surprising £19,000. One more bid was then made by Sotheby's auctioneer on behalf of the vendor, who apparently had raised his reserve price at the 11th hour, and the object remained unsold at £19,500.

Minutes later an eastern Iranian bowl, with unusual and remarkable calligraphy that makes it a museum piece by any standard, barely created a stir. Although well preserved, it sold for a mere £1,150. Here there was no crazy reserve price. Such a contrast underlines the artificial nature of the price patterns in this area.

It was by no means the only one. Later, one of the rarest pieces of pottery in the sale, well preserved, with glamorous provenance — the Binney collection — and duly illustrated in a reference book, did not find a buyer above its reserve price. It was bought in at £7,500. From Sotheby's viewpoint, this failure was more than made up by a string of high prices that followed as bidding became brisker, culminating with a remarkable 17th-century century dish from Iran sold for a record £18,955.

Seen in terms of art economics, it sums up the unpredictable character of a fundamentally unhealthy market. The reason is probably that a majority of the works sold at auctions come from dealers. Reserves set by vendors in this field are not so much designed to protect the minimum price a vendor may be entitled to expect as to ensure the desired markup. The commercial provenance of the objects d'art further explains why some give an impression of *deja vu*. Pieces that dealers have failed to sell directly are sent in for sale at auction where they sometimes also fail to sell. Wednesday's sale was no exception. Hence the 34-percent rate of bought-in items.

A different situation prevails where miniatures and manuscripts are concerned. Unlike objects d'art, which in the main have reached the market in this century as a result of illicit excavation that has devastated Iran and Afghanistan and to a lesser degree Syria, manuscripts have been collected at all times in the East and in the West. They have been studied by scholars for longer and are on the whole better understood. There are more established collectors who know what they are doing with regard to miniature painting from Iran, Islamic India and Turkey. Prices have been going steadily up for years. If the dwindling supply of quality works does not altogether dry up, they should continue to do so, as new buyers have joined the field.

Until recently the driving force behind the rise of the prices for Indian and Turkish miniatures was a small community of Western collectors backed by museums, with the exception of one Eastern collector. In the last few years, more Easterners, mostly established in the West, have become involved. Last month, at a Drouot sale conducted by the Oger-Dumont group, four miniatures of a Turkish manuscript of historic importance completed in 1595 came up for sale. Two went to Iranian collectors based in Geneva, including the most expensive one, sold for a record 605,000 francs (about \$75,000). The Turks for their part have started collecting their own objects d'art in the last decade but do not yet display a corresponding interest in early Turkish miniatures. There were no bids from Turkish buyers on the remarkable miniatures offered then at Drouot.

On Monday, at Sotheby's sale of "Fine Manuscripts and Miniatures," the best early Turkish specimen of calligraphy characteristically went to an English institution. The Victoria and Albert Museum judiciously acquired an important firman, or imperial edict, of Sultan Mehmet IV, dated 1081 of the Muslim era, or A.D. 1670, for

£17,840. The one important piece that went to a Turkish collector was a portrait of a woman done in the European technique of egg tempera about the mid-18th century. Attributed to Rafail, the Armenian who was court painter to three sultans, it went up to £16,500 despite some restoration and slight cropping.

The two Indian miniatures of some importance in the sale, done around 1620 after European models, sold equally well, given their imperfect condition, at £14,490 and £12,260 respectively. A surprise price of just over £10,000 was paid for a large-size miniature done around 1780 by an Indian artist working in the manner of the English painter Tilly Kettle.

But the success of the sale was due largely to Arab bidding on Koran manuscripts of various origins, mostly in fragmentary condition. A complete manuscript labeled "Ottoman," i.e. Turkish, but obviously Iranian as shown by the binding and the illuminated opening pages, went up in £24,530, tripling the estimate.

Most interesting was the display of interest in bibliography pointed up by the £32,335 offered for a manuscript of a falconry treatise. The script pointed out in a typed salesroom notice — correcting his catalog entry — that the manuscript was not dated 1223, but merely copied at some later date from a manuscript of that date. The paper ruled out any date earlier than the 16th century, the 17th or 18th seeming more likely. This makes the price astonishing for hitherto many scripts from the Middle East that have no artistic merit have not attracted a great deal of attention.

More surprises are likely to take place in this field, where prices result much more from the genuine confrontation of real bidders than in the area of objects d'art.

San Francisco Cable Cars Back for Test

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The streets of San Francisco hummed Thursday with a sound that hasn't been heard in 11 months: the whirr and jingle of the underground cable that pulls the California coastal city's cable cars.

"From now on, there will be cable cars in the street," said Jani Neilson, spokeswoman for the \$58.1-million cable car renovation. "People can see them — but they can't ride them."

Rides begin June 1. Until then, the cars will be around for tests only.

As pedestrians cheered and motorists honked, a shiny, refurbished cable car chugged five blocks down the steep Nob Hill. The test was a "wonderful" success, said Mail Sooble, resident engineer on the cable car project.

"If you happened to be on California Street, you might have heard it hum," Neilson said. "The best place to hear it is in the underground room of the car barn. Down there, it jingles."

The cable cars, which have been scaling the city's ups and downs since 1873, were shut down Sept. 22, 1982.

Rome Turns 2,737

The Associated Press

ROME — Mayor Ugo Vetere led the celebrations for the 2,737th birthday of Rome, which legend says was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C. The "birthday" is April 21. However, the celebrations were held Wednesday to avoid conflicting with the Easter weekend.

Lean for the sixth time and adding another laurel to his crown of impersonations.

In short, what seems to be happening at the cost of \$16 million is David Lean inventing his version of Forster's invention of his version of a colonial version of India — the British Raj of the 1920s — with most claims to historical veracity cheerfully abandoned.

"The Raj," Lean said on the veranda of another colonial heritage — a palatial bungalow-type hotel spread around 10 acres of lush vegetation — "I've purposely overdone it. I'm sure that if I'd done it as it really was, it would have been terribly boring. But then, of course, I don't think film has anything to do with reality."

After "Lawrence of Arabia," "The Bridge on the River Kwai," "Doctor Zhivago" and 12 other films, the 76-year-old Lean is used to controversy. He better be, because this one will blow up a storm. The old India hand will complain about the designs on the elephants' tusks, as they complained about Forster's inaccuracies in 1924: the Colonel Blimp will see the film as another put-down for Britain's civil achievements in the East, as they did when Forster ruthlessly caricatured their bloated power-blinded

wives and their racial intolerance; and the liberals will see it as India maligned by a man who in his suave artistic and social stance, with his Oxford accent and topped by his regal white mane, could easily pass as a Mountbatten figure himself.

In England, the skirmishing has already begun. An eight-page spread in a Sunday magazine has accused Lean of everything from self-aggrandizement to the importing of endless bottles of Shippam's Meat and Fish Paste to feed his hungry crew of imported British technicians. Journalists keep asking him if this is his swan song and isn't he the man known to have waited three months for a proper cloud formation?

Organizing 130 technicians, the logistics for crowd scenes with hundreds of extras, the construction of mammoth sets, was a task so formidable that without Lean's indefatigable sense of humor it couldn't have been achieved.

"Smashing people," he says, "wonderfully good-natured. After every take tremendous clapping and cheering goes on. It's been quite a lot of fun."

It's the attitude with which he tackles Forster, too. "Twenty-five years ago I had a go at Gandhi, with Alec Guinness, but I didn't have a good script. And I've always wanted to make a film in India — I don't think anybody has made a good Indian film, but I haven't seen the new ones; they'll be good trailers for mine — so when I saw the stage play in London I tried to get the rights, but Forster wasn't selling, and I'm not a good presser. I think he'd had a bad time with the



"In a Hot Country" (1979-83) by Howard Hodgkin (right).

distinguished feature of English 18th-century painting. Hodgkin's paintings are as often as not about indoor and outdoor spaces, and the interaction between them. As in many a painting by Pierre Bonnard, the outdoors comes indoors and the indoors make a run for the outdoors. This is in part a matter of formal structure, but it happens above all because Hodgkin thinks of people as interlocked with their environment. Where we live, and how we live — these things are the sum of ourselves, in his view, just as much as the nuance of our handshake, the timbre of our voice and the length of our stride.

Painting people, and painting the rooms in which they live and the gardens in which they look out into, can of course be a journeyman work of no more than documentary interest. Hodgkin could do work of that kind, if he felt like it, and indeed he has sometimes begun with a methodical and straightforward drawing of the subject that has tempted him. But there is a fundamental difference, and Hodgkin once defined that difference. "I am a representational painter," he said, "but not a painter

of appearances. I paint representations of emotional situations."

There is an intensely subjective, not to say idiosyncratic element in the paintings that result. The interaction between one human being and another is the most compelling thing there is, whether in the novel, on the stage or in the movies. In painting it is not so often tackled directly because one of the key people concerned — the painter — is usually out of sight behind the easel. It is one of the peculiarities, and one of the great strengths, of Hodgkin's work that we are not aware of the painter as manipulator. What is going on in the picture seems to act on its own, against all the odds.

"To be an artist now," he said not long ago to the English critic David Sylvester, "you have to make your own language, and for me that has taken a very long time. Gradually, as you make your own language, the more you learn to do, the more you can do and the more you can include."

"I try," he says, "to find the maximum emotional intensity with the minimum of definition." It was always a daring ambition, and in-

The 'Emotional Situations' of Howard Hodgkin

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The English painter Howard Hodgkin, 51, does not have a large international constituency of the kind that is kept in order by a cabal of dealers and curators, fed with a continuous and large-scale output, and stoked with promotional material and an occasional well-timed appearance in the auction rooms.

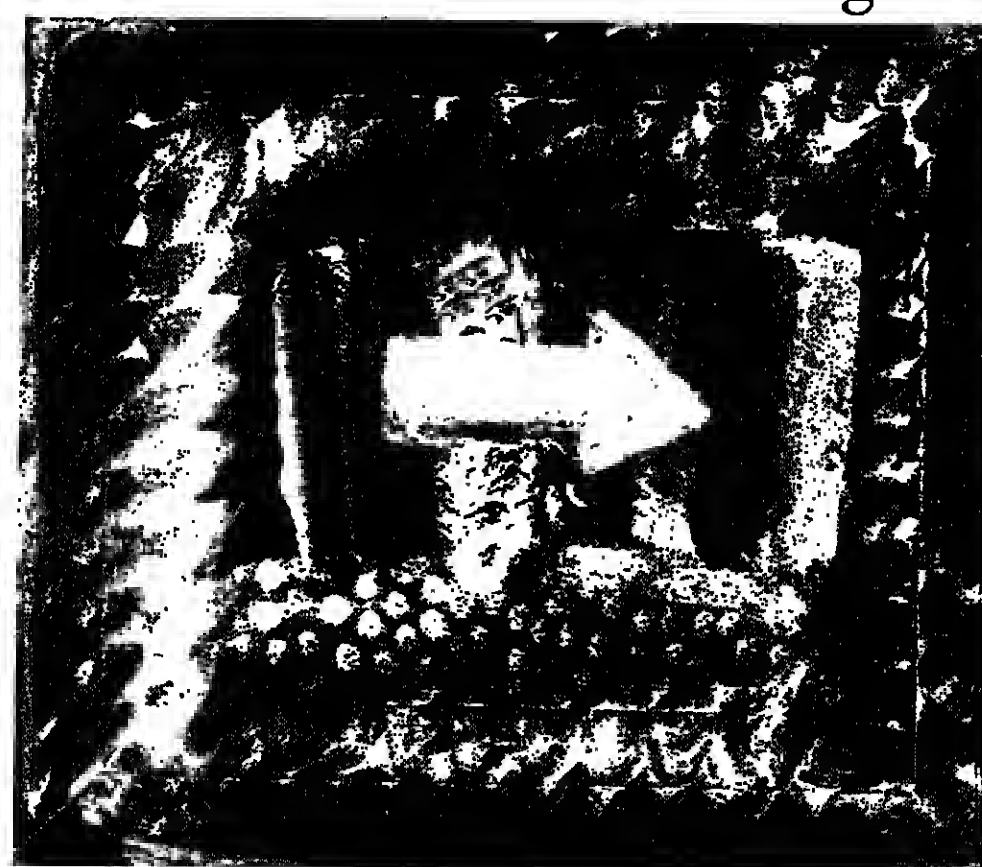
On the contrary, Hodgkin has the greatest trouble in bringing himself to sign a contract with any dealer. His output was minute until lately (as were the paintings themselves, by the standards of the day). His work is loved by those who own it, and it never comes up at auction. But it has made its way, all the same. When he last showed in New York, at Knoedler's in May 1981, it did not seem extravagant that Lawrence Gowing — painter, critic, historian and the author of a canonical book on Vermeer — should say in his foreword to the catalog that Hodgkin was "a painter more naturally and effortlessly original, more entirely himself, than anyone else alive."

Forewords of that kind can be merely a form of campaign rhetoric, to be trashed as soon as the exhibition has closed. But 1984 would seem to be the year in which that judgment will be submitted for wider approval. Howard Hodgkin has an exhibition of new paintings that opened Friday at Knoedler's. As of the first week in June his work will occupy the whole of the British pavilion at the Venice Biennale.

Hodgkin recently produced a complete room for Liberty's of London, designing furniture, wall coverings and lampshades with the kind of free hand that was more common in the heyday of the Vienna Secession, or in the years when Raoul Dufy worked for Paul Poiret in Paris, than in our time. His scenery and costumes for "Night Music," a ballet choreographed for the Ballet Rambert by Richard Alston, brought high art back into the theater. He has worked to great effect in the middle ground between painting and printmaking.

His subject matter is what it always was — people in rooms, in gardens, in public parks, sitting above the Bay of Naples or oppressed by the heat of India.

The paintings are portraits of the environment as much as of the people themselves. In fact they are directly descended from the "conversation pieces" that were a



"In a Hot Country" (1979-83) by Howard Hodgkin (right).



tially there were few who made it out at all clearly. But the paintings that looked cryptic in the 1960s now look perfectly straightforward, just as the paintings of the last year or two look like some of the most voluptuous images ever produced by an Englishman.

David Lean's Passage to the Cinema of E.M. Forster's 'Passage to India'

By Gideon Bachmann
International Herald Tribune

BANGALORE, India — The lanky Adela Quested, the character at the center of E.M. Forster's "A Passage to India," about whom its author said that "the gentleman is more attractive than the lady," is now Judy Davis, an Australian export against whom nobody could plausibly launch similar accusations.

The Marabar caves, where the dreamed or real sexual assault, which is the book's dramatic pivot, was supposed to have occurred, bad to be blasted from rock by David Lean's technicians, much to the chagrin of the local conservationists. And the ancient, smiling Brahmin in his white dhoti dancing his ritual ablutions on the stone circle under that jacaranda, aglow in burning spring blue, is really Sir Alec Guinness, doing a stint for

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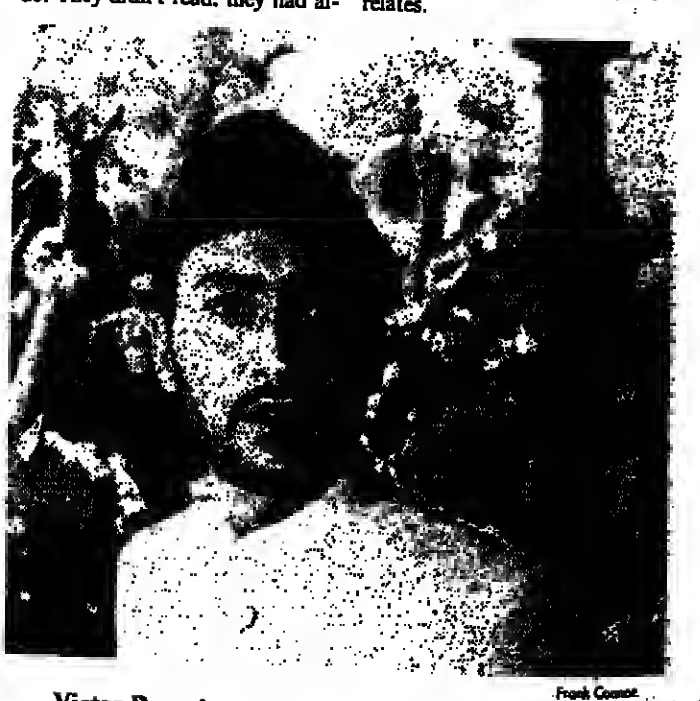
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Victor Banerjee as Aziz in "A Passage to India."

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WORLD AGRICULTURE

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1984

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Increasing Output till Not Reaching World's Hungry

By Lester R. Brown

WASHINGTON — Measured in terms of output, the last year has been one of unprecedented progress in world agriculture. The world's farmers produced 623 million tons of grain; in 1979 they produced nearly 1.5 billion tons. This increase of nearly 1 billion tons was all the more remarkable because it occurred in a year when the world's population was growing at a faster rate than ever before. In 1979, however, a closer examination of this 33-year span breaks into two distinct periods: before and after the 1973 oil price increase. Modern agriculture is based on cheap energy, and the cheap energy came to an end in 1973. For 23 years world food production had expanded at more than 3 percent a year, although there was concern about rapid population growth, there was a comfortable margin in the growth of food production over that of population. In 1973, however, annual growth has been less than 2 percent and the world's farmers have been struggling to keep pace with population growth. The global increase in world food output also obscures wide variations in individual geographic areas. In North America, production has steadily outstripped demand, generating ever larger export surpluses. In the Soviet Union, output has fallen behind demand over the last decade, making the country the largest grain importer in history. And in Africa, which has a population of 512 million and which has to feed 14 million additional people each year, food production per person has fallen steadily since 1970. Despite a tripling of grain imports since then, hunger has become chronic, an enduring part of the African landscape.

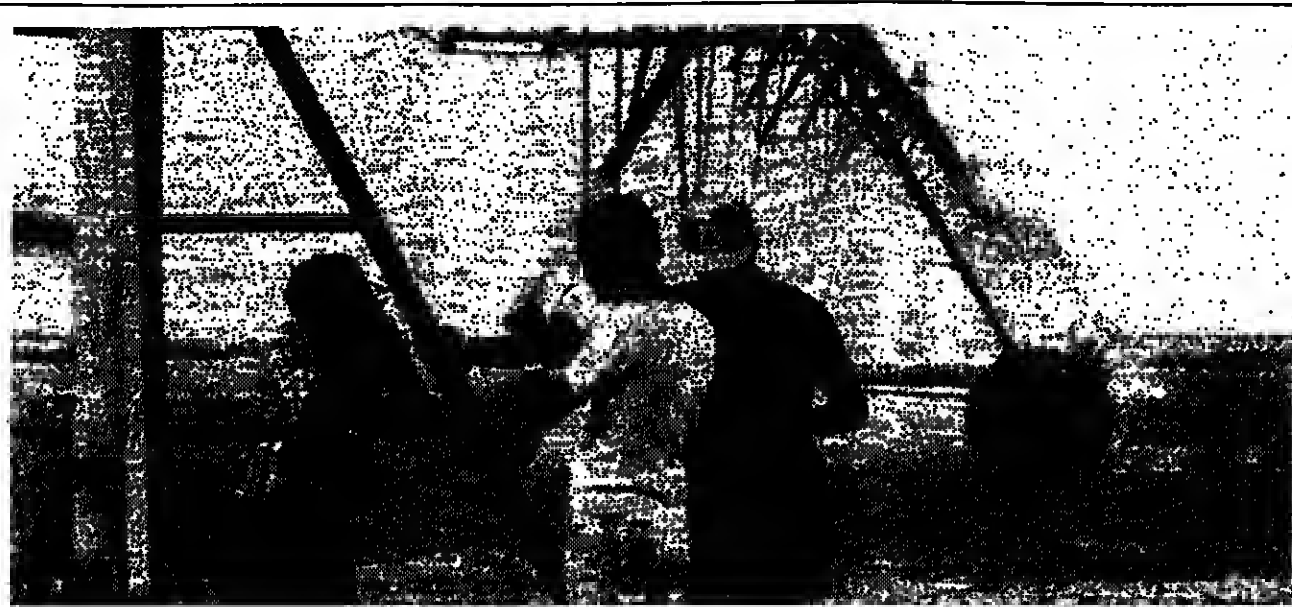
The 1983 drought in North America and Africa must be considered against this backdrop. The principal effect of the precipitous decline in the North American harvest was reduction in stocks and a rise in food and feedstuff prices. In Africa, where national food reserves are virtually nonexistent, the 1983 drought has been a disaster.

Lester R. Brown is president and a staff member of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based research group. This article is excerpted from "State of the World 1984, a Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society," published by W.W. Norton & Co. in New York and London.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL DATA

	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Percent of world population	67	33
Percent of world agricultural production	38	62
Production per agricultural worker (1975 \$)	550	5,220
Arable land per agricultural worker (ha)	1.3	8.9
Fertilizer use (kg/ha) of agricultural land	9	40
Calories of daily food consumption (calories)	2,180	3,315
Number of seriously undernourished (millions)	435	n.a.

Source: "Agriculture: Toward 2000," by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



A center pivot irrigation sprinkler east of Ismailia, Egypt.

A Continuing Revolution in Irrigation

By Anne Charmock

CHESTER, England — Irrigated agriculture, has undergone a technological revolution in this century. Ancient methods of lifting water from rivers, canals and wells have been gradually replaced by the internal combustion engine.

The developing world, which has made considerable progress in this direction, continues to lag, however, in some of the more advanced methods to date.

The United States has taken advantage of the new opportunities more than any other country, pumping about 88 billion gallons a year from groundwater reserves; and Canada takes 10 percent of its water needs from pumping projects. But the developing world, too, has made some breakthroughs. Patrick Mulvaney, agricultural adviser to the London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group, said "pumped groundwater has extended irrigation into the areas of low and unreliable rainfall."

Groundwater reserves are immense — about 1 million cubic miles — many times the volume of water in our rivers and streams. Some water lies too deep for economic extraction, the so-called "fossil water" irrigation projects in the developing world are found where water lies close to the surface. Such areas include the Indus Basin of Pakistan and the Indo-Gangetic plains of North-

India. Bangladesh, too, has vast irrigated areas using groundwater but Bangladeshi farmers have stuck to hand pumps.

"Cash crops may be able to stand the cost of pumping but the economics for subsistence farming is far more borderline," said Peter Stern, a British water consultant.

In countries with healthier economies and wealthier farmers, advances in irrigation technology — notably, pivot sprinklers — have been grafted onto groundwater diesel and electric pumps. These giant arrays of overhead sprinklers move in immense circles around groundwater pumps, sprinkling water over circular fields.

Libya has recently embarked on a controversial groundwater and pivot irrigation project, costing more than \$3 billion. Water will be pumped from 270 wells in the Sahara and piped 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles) to arid coastal zones for irrigation.

Undoubtedly, there is great potential for further groundwater exploitation but many countries have still to map their underground assets. Their water engineers hold onto hopes of discovering vast aquifers of clean, fresh water. For the least developed countries, though, modern pumps have been an irrelevance because of oil import costs. These pumps are inevitably going to remain beyond the reach of most of their farmers. If these

Money Is Source Of Tragic Chaos In Food System

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON — The world's agricultural system, paradoxically producing more than ever at a time when entire nations suffer from hunger, is out of step.

The problem, in a word, is money: money that hungry nations and recession-plagued consumers do not have to buy the food they need or want; money that the major agricultural countries spend to subsidize their farmers; money that producer nations squabble over as they fight to hold old markets and open new ones.

Deep global recession and slower-than-expected recovery, in combination with a period of unusually bountiful harvests in most of the major farm countries, are the engines of the current problems. Intense battling for markets, bitterness over trade policy, serious threats of trade wars and cries for policy reform are the immediate results.

On this backdrop, curiosities such as these emerge:

- American farmers produce so much grain that their government returns the surplus to them so they will not plant more. U.S. farmers last year were given more than \$9 billion worth of surplus grain and cotton through the federal payment-in-kind program. A similar program continues for wheat farmers, as world wheat stocks rise for the third straight year.
- The European Community threatens to topple from a heavily subsidized Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which takes up more than 70 percent of the community's budget. It has created such anomalies as Europe, far from the tropics, becoming the major sugar producer (from beets) in a world awash in sweeteners; a costly dairy surplus, described as "the butter mountain," and grain, supported by subsidies that stimulate production, entering markets heretofore closed to Europeans.
- China has made such dramatic agricultural gains, with record output of grains and cotton, that it has fallen behind on import commitments, igniting tensions with U.S. farmers who avidly eye that market. In 1983, China had record crops of wheat, rice, coarse grains and cotton and was one of the few regions of the world to register a gross increase in farm production. India and Bangladesh, among others, also recorded significant production gains, thanks to good weather and improving technology.
- Brazil and Argentina, staggering under crushing debt, push their farmers to produce more for export, in turn competing for markets that Americans, Australians and Canadians had taken for granted for years.
- The Soviet Union, after a record output of meat, milk and eggs and higher grain, sugarbeet and potato production, continues to tap world markets for wheat and livestock feed grains, taking advantage of lower prices and competition among the major Western suppliers.
- As severe drought and agricultural-structure problems affect Africa, creating intense hunger, malnutrition and social upheaval, the major Western producing nations grapple in a desultory way with the financial and political difficulties of providing massive, immediate assistance.
- The United States goes to the negotiating table, warning that the entire \$63-billion trading relationship is threatened over one more ounce of American beef per year for Japanese consumers. The Japanese, finally compromised last week, agreeing to accept more U.S. beef and citrus. But the country's chief negotiator worried openly that he had given away more than was politically acceptable at home.
- The U.S.-Japanese dispute in many ways typifies the stress that characterizes the contemporary agricultural system.

(Continued on Next Page)

Is It Time to Move From Research to Solving Third World Problems in the Field?

By Peter Oakley

READING, England — The problems associated with the agricultural development of the Third World are continually — and deviously — analyzed and debated. Despite the revolution brought out in some countries, noticeably India and Mexico, in the last decade by high-yielding varieties or near such crop innovations, the dominant characteristics of Third World agriculture continue to be a diminishing resources base, poor production levels, inadequate support services and an apparent unwillingness to innovate. The general poverty of Third World agriculture has persisted despite decades of concerted effort, massive aid transfers and a continual flow of new technologies. Yet, usually, the developed world per-

sists in its approach to these intractable agricultural problems — research, technological packages and then persuasion to adopt. Perhaps a fundamental cause of the problems of the Third World's agriculture lies in the way that one clings to this orthodox approach.

In the last 20 years, 11 International Research Stations (IRS) have been established to spearhead the search for technological solutions to the agricultural problems of the Third World. In 1981, the World Bank estimated that about \$6 billion was spent worldwide on agricultural research, more than a third of which was devoted to research in the Third World.

The universities of Europe and North America receive thousands of graduates annually from the Third World to pursue higher studies in the agricultural sciences.

These scientists will conduct further research, do more field trials, generate more knowledge and add to the already voluminous technical knowledge about the Third World's agriculture. There are few parts of the Third World remaining where agriculture scientists do not already have a basic understanding of the technical problems associated with poor production.

Perhaps, therefore, the time has come to change the emphasis or even to throw the engine into reverse. Despite the massive technological effort, the vast majority of farmers in the Third World have little or no contact with any form of agricultural service.

There is a higher status afforded to agricultural research in the Third World, and this has resulted in a graduate preference to research agricultural development rather than

actively getting involved in tackling its problems.

There is an imbalance — and also a touch of unreality — between massive research complexes and the basic level of most peasants' agriculture. It could be argued that much of the agricultural research is irrelevant to the vast majority of farmers and that it widens absolute income differences between the better off and poorer farmers. It is undeniable that only a tiny minority of Third World farmers have benefited directly from the technological packages, while many have experienced the negative consequences.

An example of this strange situation can be found in Peru. There, the International Potato Research Center (IPRC) pushes forward the technological frontiers of potato production and is continually seeking

to develop even more futuristic production methods, for example, seed potatoes. And yet the overwhelming majority of Peruvian farmers, for whom the potato is a staple, have little if any contact with the ideas coming out of the center.

What then is the solution? Simply, there has to be a change in emphasis from generating further new technologies to applying on a massive scale the technologies that already exist. There is now a powerful argument that, in terms of making a minimum overall impact upon farm production levels in the Third World, there already is to a large extent the knowledge required. This is not an argument against agricultural research, which will continue to be important to tackle outbreaks of crop disease, for example, but it is an argument that has already generated a lot of

knowledge and now the emphasis should be on its widespread application.

But how is all this to be achieved? Agricultural research scientists will rise in protest that the frontiers of knowledge are never definitively scaled and that the pace of research should not slacken — that it should be increased even more. Few have contemplated what a change of direction might imply. Firstly, one may have to think of actually stopping a substantial amount of research that is of less immediate widespread application and divert resources into the communication and other means required to diffuse more widely the already existing technologies. Secondly, one should proceed on the basis of the "next step." Few farmers in the Third World can use — or need in the first instance — sophisticated technologies. It has to be

determined what knowledge would help them to begin to improve the basis of their agriculture, for example, better weeding or simple agronomic practices, like crop spacing, and concentrate upon massively communicating that knowledge. Thirdly, one should re-orientate — if it is at all possible — the professional agriculture services in the Third World and better equip them to extend existing knowledge. Finally, existing agricultural knowledge should be spread more widely throughout the Third World. Too much of it is done and stored by institutions outside the Third World and is not readily available.

"Research is successful only if the improved technologies are adopted by farmers," according to the World Bank. On the basis of that statement one could not argue that agriculture to date has not had

Peter Oakley, who worked on rural development projects in Latin America and Africa from 1965 to 1976, now is a lecturer at the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Center, the University of Reading, Reading, England.

Europe's Farm Lobby Is One of World's Strongest

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — "The European farm lobby is bloody-minded, self-serving and selfish," said David Curry, chairman of the European Parliament's Agriculture Committee and, in marked contrast to most of its other 44 members, a stern critic of farm spending the Common Market.

"It is," he said, "therefore much easier for other farm lobbies the world over, except that it is considerably more powerful."

"Europe's farm lobby is extraordinarily effective," agreed Tony Venables, head of the BEUC, the European federation of consumer organizations. "But it has also be-

come a victim of its own success. Its heyday is over."

A senior official in the European Commission's agriculture directorate echoes Mr. Venables' view. "By funding all attempts at farm reform until now, the lobby has in effect been slowly killing off the goose that lays the golden eggs," he said.

For after almost a quarter of a century of runaway farm spending, 1984 is the year that the EC must face the stark choice between reforming its crippling expensive Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) or suffering bankruptcy.

The 8 million farmers in the EC are resolutely waking up to the idea that the CAP system of subsidies and price supports is threatened with drastic pruning. This year it is due to cost a record \$15 billion and, unless an overall financial reform package can be agreed upon, the Common Market will overspend its available funds by the autumn. The 40 or more organizations that make up the European farm lobby are, meanwhile, preparing to mount a fierce rearguard action and fight cuts to the CAP every inch of the way.

The likely vigor of the farmers' counteroffensive can be judged by their reactions to the recent March 31 pact agreed by EC farm ministers as only a first step toward eventual CAP reform. But for the first time ever, the measures did

trim prices and output, and they were little more than murmurs of polite dissent compared to the commotion still to come.

The political influence exerted by the farm lobby is a matter of intense interest and not a little awe in Brussels. "There are some 2,000 to 3,000 lobbyists in this town," Mr. Venables said, "and even those representing industries such as steel or shipbuilding are dwarfed by the scale and organization of the farmers."

There are today only half as many farmers in Europe as there were at the end of World War II, and only one farmer in four is considered to be a full-time farmer.

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Biotechnology's Leap Forward

By David Morgan

SHROPSHIRE, England — World agriculture is poised for a leap forward on an unprecedented scale as current developments in biotechnology create radically new concepts for livestock and crop production.

While biotechnology involves a wide spectrum of application, from medicine to pollution control, its potential impact on agriculture is comparable to that of microelectronics and information technology on industrial societies generally — it presages a measure of change unsurpassed since man first learned how to domesticate animals and to plant seeds.

But in contrast to the silicon chip, biotechnology is neither a recent innovation nor does it focus on specific inorganic products. Its diffusion is concerned with the complex process of living organisms.

Biotechnology has been used for thousands of years in the conversion of agricultural products into such foods as bread, beer and cheese by utilizing microorganisms to assist in a variety of fermentation processes. But it was not until the 1940s that biotechnology became increasingly science-oriented, with the emphasis on biochemistry and microbiology. Even more recently, a decade ago, a crucial advance was achieved through mastering techniques for manipulating genetic material.

Since then, progress has been rapid and no sector in agriculture will not be significantly affected by it.

In the search for improved crops plant breeders are being provided with techniques to replace lengthy conventional processes of crossbreeding and hybridization now generally in use. Instead, by growing crops with chemically modified genes and by other biotechnological methods, the time required to produce "super" varieties is being drastically shortened.

Biotechnology enables plant genes to be recombined, or transferred from the cells of one species to those of another. This has enabled other major targets — the improvement of the nutritional qual-

ity of a number of food crops, disease and pest resistance — to be brought within reach.

Higher yielding crops for difficult conditions, such as arid or cold regions, will also be appearing as a result of genetic manipulation.

Advances are being made toward the genetic rearing of certain types of bacteria that will boost the fertility and production potential of the soil. Much research is centered on the rhizobium bacteria, which has the ability to "fix" nitrogen from the air and to increase protein yield, cutting nitrogen fertilizer costs and improving both yields and quality. The genetic code from certain rhizobium strains has already been successfully transferred to others to create a "super" strain that will increase a plant's efficiency by perhaps as much as 25 percent.

Some of the most dramatic results from the application of biotechnology will influence livestock production. The basic concept involves the identification of desirable genetic factors, such as prolificacy or disease resistance. These are extracted from the cells by the use of enzymes and are transferred to bacterial cultures, from which they are eventually recovered, re-introduced to fertilized eggs and transplanted into the uterus of a "host" animal.

The transplantation phase of the process is already well established, with considerable numbers of embryo transfers having been carried out on various types of livestock throughout the world. Viable techniques of genetic manipulation, however, will take a little longer to appear as a commercial breeding routine, but when it does the genetic factors introduced will be inherited by subsequent progeny.

But it is not only the breeding programs of livestock that will be influenced by biotechnology. Other aspects of animal production that will be affected include growth rates, which are influenced by factors beyond those inherited genetically, and disease prevention, for which genetic engineering will provide effective vaccine protection against a range of bacterial and viral infections that have so far been resistant to conventional vaccines.

FAO and Its Donors Maintain an Uneasy Truce

By Letta Taylor

ROME — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, once rocked by accusations of inefficiency and overspending, has forged an uneasy alliance with its richer donors despite a growing distance to multilateral aid.

A symbolic truce was reached at a November meeting of FAO member nations at the agency's headquarters, where for the first time since the 1975 election of the director general, Edouard Saouma, delegates unanimously approved a biennial budget.

American and Western European officials said the unanimous vote for the 1984-85 budget ac-

knowledgeed an attempt by the FAO to correct what donors had seen as inefficiencies in field projects and bloated administrative expenditures.

Founded in 1945, FAO is the largest UN specialized agency with more than 7,000 full-time employees. It provides a clearinghouse for information and cooperation in agriculture and directs field projects to raise food production in more than 120 countries.

"FAO has made enormous efforts in responding to concerns about its efficiency and budgetary growth," said the U.S. Ambassador to the organization, Milliken Fenwick. "The unanimous approval of

the budget was a signal of support for those achievements."

Both Washington and Bonn, however, continue to deliberately delay their contributions in the agency's budget in what one ranking West German official described as an attempt to "squeeze further concessions out of FAO."

Mrs. Fenwick described such maneuvers as part of a larger protest against rising expenditures in the UN system as a whole. She said that they did not signal a possible pullout such as the one threatened by the United States from the United Nations.

Budgetary concerns came to a head in 1981, when the United

States and four other major donors — Japan, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland — voted against a 31-percent increase in FAO's 1982-83 budget, while nine other countries abstained.

Under the UN system of one vote per nation, that budget was overwhelmingly passed by the 156-member FAO. But while the United States, which provides 25 percent of the budget, and other developed countries have often abstained from voting, it marked the first time members had actively protested spending increases.

The current budget of \$421 million shows a real increase of only 0.5 percent after adjustments for

inflation. Mr. Saouma said in a recent speech that the low ceiling aimed at "limiting the financial burden on member nations and continuing the search for economy and efficiency."

More skeptical observers say the FAO remains lethargic. While \$7.5 million have been shifted from staff and administration to technical and economic programs, nearly 70 percent of the current budget is still earmarked for salaries, staff costs and publications.

A ranking West German official, who spoke on the condition that he remain unidentified, said that Bonn also believed FAO's un-

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THE CHANGING PATTERN OF WORLD GRAIN TRADE, 1950-1983¹

(In millions of metric tons)

Region	1950 ²	1960	1970	1980	1983 ³
North America	+ 23	+ 39	+ 56	+ 131	+ 122
South America	+ 1	0	+ 4	+ 10	+ 3
Western Europe	- 22	- 25	- 30	- 16	+ 2
Eastern Europe and Soviet Union	0	0	0	- 46	- 39
Asia	0	- 2	- 5	- 15	- 20
Australia and New Zealand	- 6	- 17	- 37	- 63	- 71
Other	+ 3	+ 6	+ 12	+ 19	+ 9

¹Plus sign indicates net exports; minus sign, net imports.
²Average for 1948-52.
³Preliminary.

Source: "State of the World — 1984," by Worldwatch.

Underfed Itself, Brazil Counts In Food Exports for Debt Bill

By Richard House

SAO PAULO, Brazil — During mid-1983 visit to Brazil, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said he was appalled by Brazil's huge agricultural potential and advised the country to grow less food.

Such advice was ill-received in a nation where 86 million of the 120-million population are underfed, according to Food and Agriculture Organization standards, yet where massive increase in agricultural exports presents the only hope for Brazil to ease its foreign-debt burden.

Although vast land area and low-cost labor make Brazil a potential breadbasket for developing countries, whose demand for food is expected to double by the year 2000, the country has still to adequately feed its own population.

But indebtedness has forced Brazil to become an increasingly important producer, and the soybeans, frozen orange juice and chickens that prompted Mr. Block's comments are now competing with U.S. farm products. They are responsible for half the trade surplus Brazil needs to pay the mounting interest bills, for like

everything else in Brazil agriculture is driven by the \$100-billion external debt.

The price of such readjustment has been heavy — availability of basic food staples has slumped and domestic price increases of up to 400 percent have left the nation's poor hungry. Last year they raided supermarkets in urban areas. In 1984, Brazil finds itself considering imports of rice, black beans and corn, and it is already a major buyer of Canadian wheat.

"While the productivity of soybeans is dropping," said Claudio de Moura Castro, author of a report for IPEA, the government institute for economic and social planning, which warned of a dangerous polarization in agriculture, favoring exports.

Over the last 15 years the importance of traditional export crops — coffee, cotton, sugar and cocoa — has been eclipsed by oranges, tobacco, chickens and, above all, soybeans, whose planted acreage increased from 200,000 hectares (494,000 acres) in 1960 to 9 million hectares in 1980. Last year, farmers emphasized the shift toward the U.S. farming model by planting another million hectares of soybeans.

Sales of the 1984 soybean crop of 15 million tons are expected to yield \$3.5 billion — or 25 percent of total exports and outflowing coffee. Although this is just a quarter of U.S. production, experts say yields are increasing rapidly on huge farms in the new "soya frontier" of Brazil's southwest and will soon emerge as a serious rival to U.S. producers.

Agricultural exports have taken advantage of aggressive foreign-exchange policies, financial subsidies and an upturn in international prices. Brazil has also been quick to exploit opportunities on international markets caused by scarcity.

Setbacks to the 1983 U.S. soybean crop and the frosts in Florida orange groves caused a surge of Brazilian soy products to markets such as the Middle East, and Brazil is now responsible for 85 percent of orange juice exports.

"We have the potential to fill demand for food around the world up to the year 2000," said Marinho Faria, president of ABIOVE, the Brazilian oilseed industry federation.

"Our huge external debt can only be paid with agro-industrial exports," Mr. Faria said.

In Arab World, Food Security Assuming Major Proportions

By Susannah Tarbush

LONDON — The riots in which scores of people died in Tunisia and Morocco at the beginning of this year undoubtedly expressed major political grievances, but they also highlighted the crisis in the agricultural sector and the lack of food security in both countries.

The immediate cause of the riots in Tunisia was the more than doubling of the price of bread and flour products that was to have taken effect from Jan. 1. The government's aim was to limit the burden of the Caisse de Compensation, which accounted for 138 million dinars (\$265 million) of food subsidies in 1983.

In Morocco the prices of foodstuffs, including butter, cooking oil, lump sugar and cake flour, but not bread flour, had already been increased in August 1983 in order to reduce the allocation to food subsidies for the year by 400 million dirhams (\$49.7 million) to 1.6 billion dirhams (\$198.7 million). Price rises were planned in the 1984 budget.

The riots revived memories of earlier disturbances in Egypt seven years earlier to the month, when bread riots took to the streets of Cairo and other cities in a violent protest against the slashing of food subsidies at the behest of the International Monetary Fund. President Sadat is forced to rescind the price increases then just as King Hassan II of Morocco has been forced to do in 1984.

Increases in the price of food caused the riots in Casablanca June 1981 that were put down by Moroccan army with hundreds of deaths reported. The question of food security has become a major occupation of the Arab world in general, and regularly appears near top of the agenda at pan-Arab economic discussions. The gap between food imports and exports has widened from \$300 million in 1970 to \$1.8 billion in 1981, and it is expected to have been around \$2 billion in 1983.

The Khartoum-based Arab Organization for Arab Economic Development has been charged with writing a 12-volume study of food resources and with formulating a strategic food plan. In a

swing away from the grandiose projects of the early 1970s under which, for example, Sudan was to rapidly attain the status of "breadbasket of the Arab world," Arab planners are adopting a more realistic attitude. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) has been working with the Arab League and the other Arab funds on a plan to invest in projects that are already part of Arab countries' own development plans.

The Gulf Cooperation Council have been particularly vocal about the dangers of insecure food supplies, and the GCC has set up a committee to examine the needs and storage facilities of its members. Huge silo capacity may be

installed in Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates to ensure food supplies should the Strait of Hormuz be blocked.

The GCC states have invested large amounts in agriculture as a step toward self-sufficiency in at least some commodities, and Saudi Arabia in particular has achieved impressive results, at vast cost. It is self-sufficient in wheat and dairy products and is an exporter of eggs to other Arab countries.

But while the recent debate on Arab food security may have been most intense in relation to the Gulf, it is in some of the poorer and more populous Arab states, such as Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt that the food problem has already reached alarming proportions.

Continuing Drought Worsens Bleak Prospects in Africa

(Continued From Previous Page)

out to be largely a waste of money; their impact on output has been negligible in most cases.

Invariably, projects are imposed from on high; the peasant cannot understand the technology or the benefits of the drainage required in growing rice in Upper Volta or irrigation from a dam on the Senegal River. As one aid worker said: "There is more political mileage for both the black president and the donor country in the tape-cutting ceremony to open a new road than you get out of a successful but small-scale farming cooperative. Yet, within a few years that road will be crumbling and there will be neither new money, the skill nor the will to maintain it."

The peasants are the backbone of agriculture — at the same time feeding themselves and the towns and raising hard currency. (Mr. Berg said the two occupations do not necessarily clash. Healthy export crops usually accompany an adequate subsistence production).

In the case of the Sahel, there is

much evidence to suggest that Western aid is impeding rather than aiding recovery from drought. Jon Tinker, of Earthscan, the London-based environmental group, said rainless periods are a recurring phenomenon in the Sahel. "The farmers would grow a variety of crops, not high yielding, but they were tough and they survived," he said. "Now the food-growing areas have shifted too far north, and the rapid switch to cash crops, without enough variety, has contributed to the disaster. The West has institutionalized famine."

With the result that the desert moves ever southward, the peasants flock to the towns and food aid becomes an easy option for the once stubborn farmer. By the end of the century, the Sahel will have to import more than 3 million tons of cereal to feed its 50 million people, by which time half will be living in the towns, compared with only 10 percent today.

For some years now the emphasis has been changing. Governments have begun to realize that their oil, uranium, bauxite and iron are at the mercy of price fluctuations beyond their control. The "Green Revolution," "Operation Feed Yourself" and other slogans are the public side of the call to return to the land. A much greater proportion of development aid now goes into the countryside.

The nature of agricultural aid is changing too. The smallholder is the center stage again, but now furnished with the appropriate technology — village wells rather than giant dams, electricity, fertilizer and seeds, extension services, a cooperative to market the crop — and a decent price to make it worth his while. But this is only the beginning. So far no country in Africa has shown anything like the success of India's green revolution.

This year, despite the West's selling and donating more wheat, corn and rice than ever before, Africa's grain shortfall is likely to be as much as 800,000 tons. This means hunger, malnutrition and death for many of the 150 million people in 26 states in South, East and West Africa.

Trade Competition to Heat Up Next U.S.-EC Round

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON — A fragile cease-fire has developed this year in the mini trade war between the United States and the European Community over agricultural exports.

This fall, U.S. officials say, is due more to the general decline in world farm trade than to any resolution of a conflict that began two years ago when the EC captured several of the United States' export customers with cheaper, government-subsidized farm products.

But these officials also are warning that this slowing of export sales has made competition for foreign sales even keener and increased the chances for a resumption of full-scale hostilities this summer.

"Even though the rhetoric has subsided for the moment, we're just as angry about EC subsidies as we were before," Daniel M. Amstutz, undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, said in a recent interview. "When farm export markets are so competitive, any objectionable trade practices by others become more important and more vexing."

It has been 14 months since the Americans "fired a warning shot across the EC's bow" by subsidizing large sales of flour, butter, and cheese to Egypt, thus taking over one of France's best customers in the Middle East.

During that time, through the use of subsidized interest rates and guaranteed credits, the United States has also captured traditional French wheat export markets in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and the EC flour market in Jamaica. On the other hand, the Americans have failed to regain their poultry markets in the Middle East, which the EC and Brazil took over in 1982 with cheaper, subsidized products.

But so far this year there have been no other large-scale actions by either side. Although they continue to talk about it, the threats by EC members to retaliate for the North African sales by limiting imports of American corn gluten feed have not materialized. Nor has the EC increased import taxes as yet on American fats and oils, as the community talked of doing last year.

In turn, the Reagan Administration has managed to ignore repeat-

ed demands from Congress for more use of the Europeans' own weapon of cash export subsidies, which the agriculture secretary already has the authority to do.

For the last two years the volume of agricultural exports from the United States, especially of wheat, feed grains and soybeans, has declined and is expected to do so again this year. The EC's foreign sales of wheat, dairy products, and meat have also sagged in that period.

The American losses, according to Mr. Amstutz, are due in part to the rising value of the dollar, which makes U.S. exports more expensive. Today, many Third World countries are even deeper in debt. And with their own revenues cut by the oil glut, the OPEC countries have less money to loan to the less-developed nations for food purchases.

Also, after last summer's drought in its Corn Belt, American feed grain prices have leaped to levels some former customers can no longer afford. More significantly, grain exports of both the EC and the United States have declined generally because world wheat and rice production were at record levels in 1983. Consequently, some importing countries are filling more of their own cereal needs themselves. Some are also increasing their own meat and poultry production and not importing, either from the United States or the EC.

"At the moment, it's not so much our losing more markets to the EC as it is that other countries are providing more for themselves," Mr. Amstutz said.

But as surpluses of dairy products and wheat continue to pile up in both the United States and the EC countries, the need to export is becoming more acute and the incentives to resume the skirmishing are increasing, he added.

Both sides are well-armed to start again, though escalated warfare could endanger the agricultural sales each still makes to the other. Collectively, the EC is the United States' biggest foreign market for bulk farm commodities such as soybeans, feed grains and soybean meal and oil. The United States, in turn, buys substantial amounts of EC cheese, wine and other processed products, all of which American producers would like to see curtailed.

Although the EC's policy of price support and export subsidy is now causing bitter dissension among community members themselves, the Europeans are burdened with massive quantities of government-held surpluses and their only

hope of reducing those surpluses is to sell them abroad.

The Americans are in the same predicament with their excess supplies of wheat and dairy products. So the United States is making more dollars available for subsidized export credits and loan guarantees. The United States has already provided \$95 million in 1984 for this form of subsidy to Jamaica and in the former French customers in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. It has an additional \$85 million available for these credit subsidies this year. And Congress has just authorized adding \$100 million to

next year's direct export-credit program, which allows importing countries with poor credit ratings to borrow more food money from American banks.

All during the mini trade war the two sides have tried, with little success, to make peace. Earlier this month, an American trade representative sought to take the dispute from the bilateral stage to the broader forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He warned a meeting of that multinational group in Geneva that a ban on export subsidies was needed to prevent the collapse of

the international agricultural trading system.

Another try for an armistice will be made next month when the EC and the United States join 12 other exporting countries in meetings here with officials of GATT and the International Monetary Fund. A U.S. trade official said the dispute over subsidizing farm exports would be brought up.

"All countries should remember that nobody, including the United States, owns any agricultural export markets," Mr. Amstutz had said earlier. "We welcome competition, but only if it's open and fair."

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PEANUTS

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Battle Nips Dallas
With Shot at Buzzer

AS — A three-point shot Williams put an end to a comeback by the Mavericks on Thursday night as the Seattle SuperSonics won 95-92 in a basketball game.

Boston, Milwaukee and the other victors came from 17 points behind.

3A PLAYOFFS

The score, 92-92, and had to go ahead in the final

shot with three seconds to go. Williams' shot put the Sonics ahead 95-92.

The Seattle guard, who points in the series opened and lofted the ball up from the rebounded off the backboard through the net to quiet the crowd of 17,007.

A good look at the basket, "I thought it had a go in, but I didn't think it off the glass."

Heaven had any lucky shots like that," said Chambers, "I thought it had a go in, but I didn't think it off the glass."

Decision evened their best-playoff series at a game teams will play Game 3 Saturday with the fourth

game 113, Knicks 105, Nets 113-105, and tie at one victory each.

Knicks' Bernard King set an record for both regular season and playoffs in the first period, scoring 23 consecutive points. He finished with 46 points.

He scored the first seven of the fourth quarter while

holding New York scoreless for 4:29 to run up a 99-84 lead. King scored 10 straight points to bring New York back to within 101-96, but the Pistons scored five straight to wrap up the victory.

The next two games are scheduled for New York.

Celtics 88, Bulls 85

In Boston, Larry Bird scored 23 points and Gerald Henderson added 21 to lead the Celtics to a 88-85 triumph over Washington and a 2-0 edge in the series, which switches to Landover, Maryland, for the third game Saturday.

Bird had six points in the final period, when Boston controlled the boards. Leading, 79-78, the Celtics went on a 10-2 run and the Bulls could never draw closer than two points again.

Bucks 101, Hawks 87

In Milwaukee, Marques Johnson scored 27 points and the Bucks stifled two second-half Atlanta surges for a 101-87 victory and a 2-0 series lead.

Bird had six points in the final period, when Boston controlled the boards. Leading, 79-78, the Celtics went on a 10-2 run and the Bulls could never draw closer than two points again.

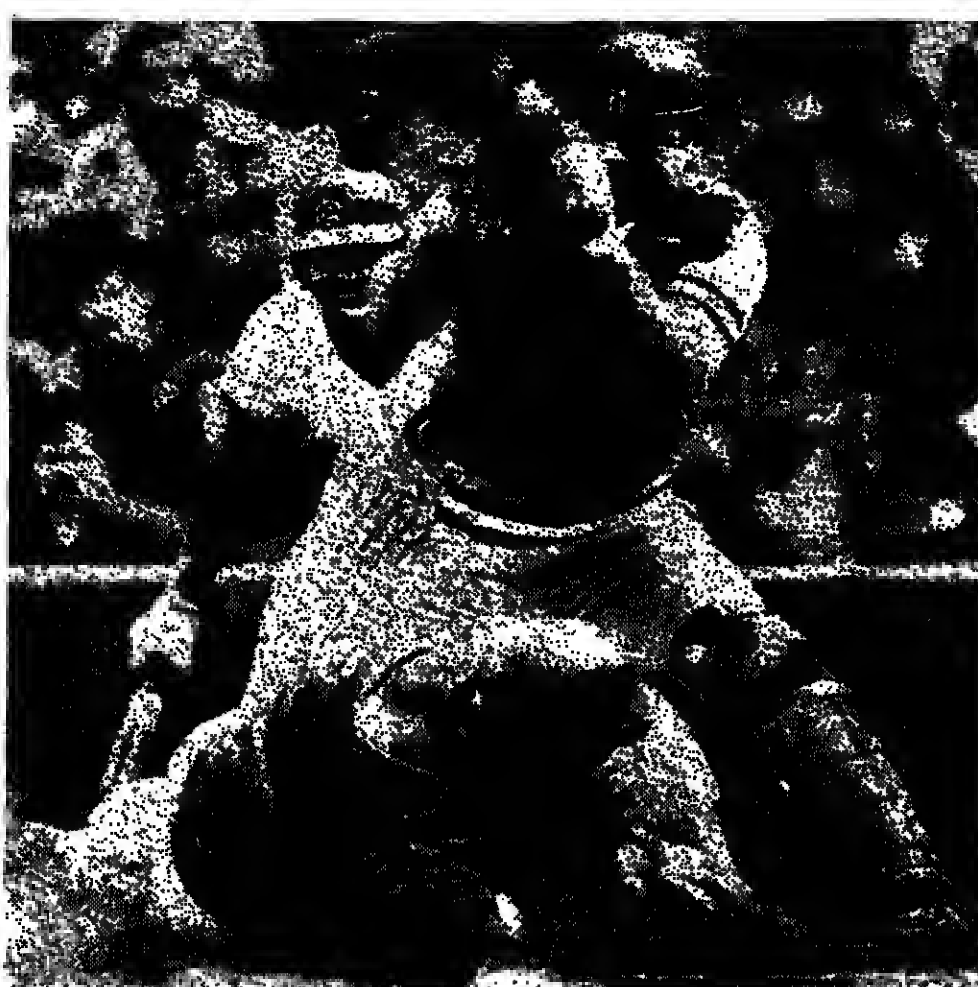
The game was still close, 62-56, with five minutes left when Milwaukee, aided by two 24-second violations on the Hawks, began to pull away. Game 3 is scheduled for Saturday in Atlanta.

Nuggets 132, Jazz 116

In Salt Lake City, Denver's powerful front line of Dan Issel, Kiki Vandeweghe and Alex English combined for 96 points as the Nuggets evened the series at one game each with a 132-116 victory over the Utah Jazz.

Issel had 33 points and Vandeweghe 32 as Denver led by as many as 28 points in the third quarter. The series shifts to Denver for the third game Sunday.

On Friday night, New Jersey (116-101 victors in the series opener) visited Philadelphia, Phoenix (113-105 victors) was at Portland and Los Angeles (116-105 victors) hosted Kansas City.



Steve Trout of the Cubs slides under the tag of Cardinal catcher Glenn Brummer to score.

Trout, Matthews Lead Cubs Past Cardinals, 6-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Gary Matthews singled home one run and doubled and scored twice, and Steve Trout turned in his second straight complete game to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 6-1 National League victory Thursday over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Trent (2-1) yielded nine hits and also singled and scored the first run of the game on Matthews' single in the third inning. Trout struck out four and walked two in becoming the first Cub pitcher since Rick Reuschel in 1980 to hurl back-to-back complete games.

"Billy Connors (Cub pitching coach) really turned me around," Trout said. "He convinced me that

there were other pitches to use other than the fastball. I have also grown up a lot. I think I have matured."

Mets 7, Expos 6
In New York, Hubie Brooks' third home run of the season, a

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

two-run shot in the eighth inning, rallied the Mets past Montreal, 7-6. Jesse Orosco (1-0), the Mets' third pitcher, earned the victory.

Dodgers 4, San Diego 0
In Los Angeles, Steve Sax and Greg Brock hit home runs to back the five-bit pitching of Alejandro

Pena, leading the Dodgers over San Diego, 4-0.

Giants 3, Reds 1

In San Francisco, rookie Jeff Robinson pitched a three-hit over eight innings and had an RBI as the Giants beat Cincinnati, 3-1.

Blue Jays 2, Orioles 1

In the American League, in Toronto, the Blue Jays handed Baltimore its fourth straight loss, 2-1, as the Orioles dropped to 2-10, tying a record for the poorest start in the team's history.

Royals 5, Tigers 2
In Detroit, Frank White hit a two-run home run as Kansas City ended the Tigers' season-opening

Twins' Eisenreich Faces Third Strike

Nervous Disorder Has Forced Player to Quit Majors Twice

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Before a game at Yankee Stadium recently, Jim Eisenreich of the Minnesota Twins stood in his left-handed stance in the mesh cage and took batting practice, his broad jaw firm and his small, gentle eyes, under a red cap, looking steadily at the pitcher.

The day was a little cool, but sunny and lovely, and fans were just beginning to mander into the 55,000 or so blue seats. They may not have been quite aware of Eisenreich in the batting cage, or of the undercurrent of drama that accompanied him.

"If he can get over this season," said Tom Mee, the Twins' public-relations director, "we feel he'll have gotten over the hump."

This is Eisenreich's third attempt to play big-league ball. There has been no question of his physical skills: At 5 feet 10 inches (1.78 meters) and solidly built, he is the fastest man on the team, is an excellent fielder, has a good arm and, as the baseball saying goes, has pop in his bat. His problem has never been with the ball.

In 1982, Eisenreich, then a 23-year-old rookie center fielder, was hitting .303 in May, when he took himself out of the lineup and was unable to continue the season. He was suffering from a nervous disorder and was hyperventilating and twitching in the field.

Jim Eisenreich
like fighting your shadow.

He went home to St. Cloud, Minnesota, to rest and did not return until the following spring. He again started the season for the Twins, played the first two games and went 2 for 7. But he had to quit once more when the problem re-

turned. He would not talk with reporters, but his father, Cliff, said at the time that the Twins had spent about \$50,000 in trying to identify and do something about his problem.

"They've tried biofeedback, hypnosis, drugs on the kid," Cliff Eisenreich said. "Everything but psychotherapy. A lot of people think that's like witchcraft."

"Jim develops a bad tic as the game goes on. He's bad as a nervousness since he was a boy, and when he's around people he knows, he's OK, but when he's not, he becomes self-conscious about twitching."

And that, he added, causes his son a lot of emotional pain. His father said then that although the Twins wanted Jim back, even as just a designated hitter, he would probably go into "something else."

"Maybe become a teacher," he said. "He's taking courses at the college here in St. Cloud."

Last summer Eisenreich, having

retired from the Twins and so technically an amateur again, played on the local amateur team. He batted .625 as he led the St. Cloud Saints to the state championship.

Also last summer, and into the fall, he underwent treatment a few times a week by Harvey Miesel, a St. Paul hypnotist who has drawn praise from such ballplayers as Rod Carew, Floyd Bannister and Steve Stone in helping them overcome psychological handicaps.

Eisenreich wanted to try a comeback.

"He's a nice kid, an introverted kid, and someone with whom the conversation doesn't just flow," said Miesel. "He's shy. He has no difficulty handling the game or the pressures of the game. It's just being the focus of attention of fans and the press because of the problem that's at the root of it."

Miesel attempted to get Eisenreich to center on the enjoyment of the game alone. "A person can think of only one thing at a time, and if that one thing is pleasurable, it helps," said Miesel. "In some ways, it's like fighting your shadow. No matter what you do, it's always there. So you have to find a way to live with it and it's certainly possible to do."

For Eisenreich, that would mean being able to shut out the fans, particularly those in some road cities who had taunted him. The press agreed to the club's request to talk with Eisenreich only about the game, not about his problem.

This spring Eisenreich played well, and when the season began, he started in center field for the Twins. But Manager Billy Gardner, eager to get him past the early months in which he has had so much difficulty, has used him since primarily as a designated hitter while Darrell Brown plays center.

Now, in the batting cage, Eisenreich smoothly cracked a pitch on a line over second base, then another over shortstop.

Eisenreich had been working on not pulling his right shoulder too quickly. He is most effective as a spray hitter, and the line drives said he was doing something about that problem.

"Good swingin', Eise," said Brown, standing nearby. No comment from the man in the cage was necessary.



Lauda, left, and Rick Mahorn of the Bulls gang up on the Celtics' Dennis Johnson.

Revamped Nürburgring Awaits
Return to Formula One Racing

By Paul Radford

Reuters

BURGRING, West Germany's twisting circuit, once notorious for a series of horrific fatal crashes, is gearing up for a safe formula one motor race.

The winding 22.8-kilo (14.2-mile) track, which has the lives of more than 140 and motor cyclists in the years.

place is a 4.5-kilometer (2.8-mile) track, which will be opened May 12 and grand prix racing will return for the first time in eight

ula One drivers boycotted k after Niki Lauda of Aus-

trian, a former world champion, was badly burned in a crash there during the 1976 grand prix.

The decision prompted a massive redevelopment of the circuit, easily the longest used in grand prix, which used to snake round 73 bends through the pine-covered Eifel hills.

Developers spent \$1 million Deutsche marks (\$31 million) on shortening the track and straightening out the tighter bends to make the circuit fit for Formula One.

Drivers complained that the old circuit, which dropped 320 meters (1,050 feet) into the valley below the village of Nürburg, was too long and that it took too much time for emergency services to reach the scene of accidents.

Developers have built new pits, renovated spectator stands and

vastly improved safety measures by widening the track and introducing better fencing.

Lauda has given the track his approval: "I am convinced nothing will have to be changed in the next 15 years."

Lauda reflects the views of many who will come to the Nürburgring this year in search of nostalgia.

"In my opinion there are only two tracks in the entire world whose character truly exceeds the rest, the Nürburgring and perhaps Monte Carlo," he said.

Lauda and those seeking nostalgia may, however, be in for a disappointment. The new, modern Nürburgring looks safe enough. But it also looks just like many other race tracks and clearly lacks the character of the old winding circuit.

Injury Forces
Lendl to Quit
In Monaco

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTE CARLO — Top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia withdrew from a quarter-final match of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament Friday against Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden because of a leg bruise.

In another match, Yannick Noah of France took just over an hour to defeat Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 6-2, 6-4.

Noah will meet defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden in the semifinal. Wilander defeated Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 6-3, 6-1, in the last match of the day.

In the day's opening match, Jimmy Arias of the United States easily defeated Scott Davis, also of the United States, 6-0, 6-1, to set up a semifinal with Sundstrom.

Arias, 19, who had played nine holes of golf Thursday despite tendinitis of the knee, said the quarter-final match was easier than he expected. "Scott can be a dangerous player," Arias said, "but he was on one of his bad days."

Sundstrom was leading, 6-1, 2-0 and was 30-0 up in the game, when Lendl beckoned him up to the net, shook his hand and conceded the match amidst whistles from disappointed fans.

Lendl said he injured himself when he crashed into a side post in a match against Gene Mayer on his way to victory in a tournament in Luxembourg last week.

"My foot slipped," Lendl said. "I hurt my kidney and bruised my leg very badly. I felt it when I was sliding to my backhand, when I was stretching for the ball. I noticed it before this week for one or two points in a match, but this time it was bothering me throughout from the end of the first set."

Lendl, who is scheduled to play a WCT event in Dallas next week, said he would see his doctor on his way Monday, if not earlier. "I was afraid of hurting myself more."

But Lendl, second in the world rankings, paid tribute to his 20-year-old opponent. "It [the injury] had nothing to do with me losing. He was playing so well. I didn't see any point hurting myself anymore. So I quit," he said.

Sundstrom, No. 25 in the world rankings, said he had not noticed Lendl's injury.

Sundstrom took control after losing the opening game on his own service.

It turned out to be the only game he conceded. He broke Lendl's service game, held his own with two successive aces and kept the upper hand with fine passing shots and well-struck volleys.

"I was a little bit surprised," Sundstrom said of Lendl's abandonment. "When you're concentrating quite hard and suddenly it's over it's a bit of a strange feeling."

He continued: "There's nothing I can do about it. It doesn't matter to me. It changes nothing. I'm happy I played so well when I was out there."

(Reuters, AP)

SFL Takes the Cheer From Cheerleaders

The Associated Press

OUTH HACKENSACK, New Jersey — A cheerleader for a professional football team that when they answered an advertisement to them, they envisioned appearances on local radio shows, at shopping malls and for charity events.

Instead, they were asked to appear at three bars in uniform to mingle with the crowd and autographs, say 12 cheerleaders for the New York Giants who were fired this week for a United States football game last weekend.

I was under the impression this would be a 4-Broadway dance performance not a bunch of cheerleaders jumping and cheering," said Robin Horneff, the group's choreographer who was fired. "I was told they'd be performing as part of anything so shabby before."

But Campiglia said that when she complained to Emily Magrath, the Giants' director of promotion, about the bar appearances, "Emily's answer was, 'Well, Camille, who do you think your fans are?'"

"We had complained for months that the outfits suited poorly in the back and exposed too much," said cheerleader Lisa Edelstein. "Then they want us to go into a bar [filled with] drunk men dressed like that. It's disgusting."

required to appear at the team's nine home games. "They've been together for less than two months. How fast did they think it was going to happen? The Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders were around for a long time" before they gained attention.

Camille Campiglia, one of the fired cheerleaders, said the pay of \$35 per appearance was not the reason the women — including aspiring actresses, dancers and models — took up point-poms.

An advertisement placed in an entertainment trade publication promoting auditions in January promised the cheerleaders dancing, television, modeling and other jobs, she said.

But Campiglia said that when she complained to Emily Magrath, the Giants' director of promotion, about the bar appearances, "Emily's answer was, 'Well, Camille, who do you think your fans are?'"

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